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WILLIAM BASSETT.

LOYD GARRISON, Editor.

M. XIV .-- NO. 18.

CONGRESS.

DISACHUSETTS RESOLUTIONS. & Representatives, April 4, 1844. Read, and laid on the table. from the Select Committee of nine,

a the 224 of December last, on the Res-the Legislature of Massachusetts in be-il and Mr. Gidding, made the following REPORT: bers, forming the minority of the Se-

e to which were referred the resolves ture of Massachusetts of 23J March, osing to Congress to recommend, accord-provisions of the 5th article of the Consti-tion of the United States, an amendment to the nuttion, have attended to the duty thus asthem by the House, with a deep sense of the subject, of the magnitude of the involved in its consideration, and of the ree from which the resolves, calling source from which the resolves, calling of this House, have emanated, in the opinion of the majority of the far as to believe that it is not, at this

ent to recommend the amendment to the proposed by the Legislature of Massathey are compelled to dissent from the e committee in coming to their concluobers are under a deep and settled conthe provision in the Constitution of the tes, as it has been and is yet construed, the resolves of the Legislature of Massa-

se to discard and erase therefrom, is he first and vital principle of republito the first and vital principle of republi-are opersentation; to the self-evident truths in the Declaration of Independence; to and spirit of the Constitution of the United if; to the lotter and spirit of the Constitu-nost all the States of this Union; to the the whole people of all the free States, that portion of the people of the States, estic slavery is established, other than of slaves themselves; that this is its ess fruits, in its practical operation upon the of this land, as felt with daily increasing n by the people, correspond entirely with eter. To place these truths in the clearof demonstration, and beyond the reach of stion, the subscribers proceed in the order avenuents to adduce the facts and the arguwhich they will be maintained.

staverment of the subscribers is, that the resentation in this House, and in the colelectors for the election of President and sident of the United States, is repugnant first and vital principle of republican popular

niciple of republican popular representation he terms of representative and constituent lative; that there can be no representative constituent, and that the constituent can ach only by his own free choice; and hence amental doctrine of democracy. In a pure rep-dire cemocracy, there may, indeed, and must diffications for the exercise of the right of suf-resulting from the circumstances of age and electual sanity, which affect the freedom of ill, and therefore disable the individual for ga free choice; but democracy admits of no quinfication of property, and no such disability

no representation of property; and, accord-lemocracy has been defined by the dis-ed historian of the United States, and one of ipal leaders of the democratic party of this a government founded on persons, and not on

second averment of the subscribers is, that second averment of the subsection in the ser representation in this House, and in the all colleges, is repugnant to the self-evident proclaimed in the Declaration of Independ-

self-evident truths, it will be remembered, see self-evident truths, it will be remembered, at once the only justification of the people of orth American Union, for the revolution by they absolved themselves from their allegiance. Butish crown, and from their compatrictism has people of the British empire, and for the ation of their own republican union and form of ment. They had all been, until the date of eclaration, the subjects of a transatlantic moncolonists, deriving all their lawful powers of ment from separate charters granted by the nent from separate charters granted by the kings. In renouncing their allegiance to sereign, and announcing their separation from mal community with the British people, they with great solemnity a national and federa-on among themselves, with mutual pledges that this union should be perpetual, republirinciple, and founded upon the purest the ghts-the natural equality of mankind

that time, the institution of domestic slavery, the oppressive of its forms—that which trans-an, the immortal image of his Maker, into a personal—had been permissively introduced, all and parliamentary concert, into all the Brit-lonies, in flagrant violation of the fundamental f England—boastful of the principle that the Albion will not bear the foo among will not bear the foot-print of a stave, emporation of slaves from Africa, prohibited mother country, was not only allowed in the establishment. In the Declaration of Independence, emissive importation of slaves was denounced to the country of the same of the same of the country of the coun of the aggravated crimes of George III; and signal draft of that instrument, it was visited

retribution still more severe. y union, confederation, and governments, is

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all as are created equal; that they are endowed by or Creator with certain unaltenable rights; that they have are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happing, that he was the company. that to scene these rights, governments are in-damong men, deriving their just powers from ment of the governed; that whenever any form rement becomes destructive of these ends, it is gli of the people to alter, or to abolish it, and to a new government, laying its foundation on inciples, and organizing its powers in such to them shall seem most likely to effect their

was the only foundation upon which the American revolution could be justified from tge of treason and rebellion. was the only foundation upon which the union

teen colonies was laid; the only founda on which, by their respective representatives, ple of the several colonies bound themselves, and pledges, to each other that their union be perpetual, and their governments all reas a rebellion, the perpetual union an im-and the guaranty of republican governments act without consideration, to be broken by when the parties, at any time, by any hurricane to the parties, at any time, by any hurricane to the interest, or any frenzy of popular pas-

when this Declaration was issued, one-sixth whole people by whom it was proclaimed



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

WHOLE NO. 695.

complished in the space of less than a quarter of a century, by the mere progress of public opinion against slavery. In 1749, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke had decreed that trover would lie for a West India negro slave in England On the 22d of June, 1772, Lord Mansfield, with the unanimous concurrence of all the judges of the Court of King's Bench, spon the return of a writ of habeas corpus, pro-nounced the negro Sumersett free, and ordered him to be discharged. The closing words of this sen-tence of awful solemnity are as follows:

4 The state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons, moral or political, but only by positive law, which preserves its force, long after the reasons, occasion, and time itself from whence it was created, is erased from the memory. It is so adious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law. Whatever inconveniences, therefore, may follow from the decision, I cannot say this case is allowed or approved by the law of England, and therefore the black must be discharged.

Charged.'

Observe, that between the decision of Lord Hardwicke, in 1749, and that of the Court of King's Bench, delivered by Lord Mansfield, in 1772, there had been no change in the statute law of Great Britain on the subject. The decision of Lord Hardwicke was reversed by the Court of King's Bench, upon a moral principle. It is because the institution is so odious that no custom, usage, prescription, or precedent, could be held to sanction it. The law of nature and of God is the law of liberty; and that it should have been prostrated and trampled upon by the law of man, can never be allowed but upon the production of the record written in blood. And the same righteous decision was given by the Court of Session in Scotland, in the case of Joseph Knight, a negro, against John Wedderburn, January 15, 1778.—Howell's State Trials, vol. 20, p. 2.

That the institution of slavery was supremely

1778.—Howelt's State Trials, vol. 20, p. 2.

That the institution of slavery was supremely odious to all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and to the people whom they represented, is demonstrated, not only by the solemn adjuration in the instrument itself, but by the history of the Confederation throughout the revolutionary war. The abolition of slavery within the several States was left to their respective legislatures, under the mutual pledge of honor implied in the proclamation of the self-evident truths. Immediately after the classe of the war of independence and of liberty on or the self-evident truths. Immediately after the close of the war of independence and of liberty, on the 23d of April, 1783, the Congress of the Confederation issued an address to the States, prepared by a committee consisting of James Madison, Oliver Elisworth, and Alexander Hamilton, and closing with these never-to-be-forgotten words:

Let it be remembered, finally, that it has ever been the pride and boast of America, that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature. By the blessing of the Author of these rights on the By the blessing of the Author of these rights on the means exerted for their defence, they have prevailed against all opposition, and form the basis of thirteen independent States. No instance has heretofore occurred, nor can any instance be expected hereafter to occur, in which the unadolterated forms of republican government can pretend to so fair an opportunity of occur, in which the unadolterated forms of republican government can pratend to so fair an opportunity of justifying themselves by their fruits. In this view, the citizens of the United Stales are responsible for the greatest trust ever confided to a political society. If justice, good faith, honor, gratitude, and all the other qualities which ennoble the character of a nation and fulfil the ends of government, be the fruits of our establishments, the cause of LIBERTY will acquire a dignity and lustre which it has never yet en joyed, and an example will be set which cannot but have the most favorable influence on the rights of mankind. If, on the other side, our governments should be unforunntely blotted with the reverse of these cardinal and essential virtues, the great cause which we have engaged to vindicate will be dishonored and betrayed; the last and fuirest experiment in favor of the rights of human nature will be turned against them, and their pairons and friends exposed to be insulted and silenced by the votaries of tyranny and usurpation.

Is not the pledge of redemption from slavery, given by the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, solemnly repeated in every line of this address?

In pursuance and fulfilment of that sacred pledge the people of nine of the States of this Confedera-cy have, by their Constitutions, or by the acts of their legislatures, abolished slavery within them-selves forever. These are the six New-England States, and the States of New-York, New Jersey, and States, and the States of New-York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In the self same year in which the Constitution of the United States was presented to the acceptance of the people, on the 13th of July, 1787, the Congress of the Confederation, acting in the name and behalf of the whole people of this Union, did, by the ordinance for the government of the North-Western Territory, abolish slavery forever throughout the same; which Territory now constitutes four independent States and two Territories of the Union. Thus, nine States of the primitive Union (four States and two Territories already ripe for admission as States) have already, by the ripe for admission as States) have already, by the legislative action of the people of the whole Union, and of the separate States, been purged by the in-

and of the separate States, been purged by the infection of that institution, 'so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law.'

The population of the free States and Territories, returned by the census of 1840, was nine millions seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-two. The population of the slaveholding States and Territories was seven millions three hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and forty-four. The proportion is of four to three; but of the slaveholding States, two millions four hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and thirteen are slaves, leaving the free population of that division of the Union to amount only to four millions eight hundred and twenty-five thousand five millions eight hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-one—less than one half the numbers of the free division. In tabular form it stands thus:

Whole population of the free States and Territories, Whole population of slaveholding States, Territories, and the District of Co-9,788,952

lumbia, Whole free population of the free divi-

9.788.922

sion, Whole free population of the slavehold-

ing division, 4,825,531
If any one is curious to know how the minorities

7.312.644

ing division,

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If any one is curious to know how the minorities of three to four, and of one to two, have contrived to engross at least four-fifths of all the offices of the Union, high and low, from the President of the United States down, he need seek no farther than to the chattel representation, under the name of all other persons, in the House of Representatives and in the electoral colleges.

In the articles of confederation, there was no representation of slaves, nor any provision for the recovery of them as fugitives from State to State. They were considered only as objects of taxation, in the double capacity of persons and property. Congress had no power to raise revenue by taxation. They had the power to borrow money and to issue bills of credit. For the payment of debts and of all the expenses of the Union, in war or peace, including all the charges of the war of independence, the only means in the power of Congress were to assess the amount of contribution to be furnished by each of the separate States. In apportioning that assessment, the standard of valuation was not the same. Slaves, both as persons and as property, were among the most suitable objects of taxation; but as whatever was levied upon them must necessarily be paid, if at all, by their owners, it became the interest of the States where they were numerous, to depreciate as much as possible their value; and the interest of the States where they were few, to consider them not only as persons liable to a poll-tax, like all other members of the community, but as property, for the protection of which their owners ought, in all equity, to bear a proportional burden. Hence arose, immediately,

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1844.

were held as slaves to about one-thirtieth part of the same people.

The inconsistency of the principle upon which they appealed to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions in casting off an oppressive yoke, for liberty and independence, with the practice of holding multitudes of their intentions in casting off an oppressive yoke, for liberty and independence, with the practice of holding multitudes of their nerged upon the Rolling acknowledged. The Declaration charged upon the King the existence of slavery in the colonies. The author of the Declaration had formed, years before, a project, which he cherished through a long life, for the total abolition of slavery throughout the Union; and it is to be presumed that all the delegates who affixed their names to the Declaration of Property; and bearing on its face the universely of the Indiamental principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence as self-evident truths, are real truths, the existence of slavery, in any form, are needed and all the mental constituents and the properties of the laws of Nature's God—a wrong is a wrong. No subterfuge of evasion, no ingenuity of sophism, can escape the conclusion, that if all men are created equal, and endowed with the unice of their pilts enumerated in the Declaration of the laws of Nature's God—a wrong which no subtlety can palitate, and no prescription can rectify.

When the Declaration itself was issued, domestic slavery existed as a lawful institution in all the British American colonies; nor had it been judicially and the surgest of nations, hereditary backed the power of the belaved and all the mental constituents and the properties of the laws of Nature's God—a wrong which no subtlety can palitate, and no prescription can rectify.

When the Declaration itself was issued, domestic slavery existed as a lawful institution in all the British American colonies; nor had it been judicially and the proposal properties of the law of the truths of the constituent is the sharey of the law

Messiah came, the minister from God for the accomplishment of this blessed purpose. More than plishment of the messans the subject to the single throughout this Union. Single throughout this Union. The messans is and the acknowledged oracle of the democracy throughout this Union. Single throughout this Union. The messans is the subject to the be indeed in the temple of Jerusalem, from the lips of the Messiah himself. Wars and their attendant, slavery, have continued their wholesome through coarse food, this bliot on our temple to be kindled among men, even among Christians the whose eyes and hearts have not been opened a law, which imposed such a duty on the im

were held as slaves to about one-thirtieth part of the struction, be understood to include slaves. The sub

ikind show eyes and hearts have not been opened in the blessings of the groups, with anabated frag. You sat the Savitur on avere that it was the destroy. Now was the Savitur on avere that it was the destroy are considered to the state of t

into every one's mind. I think a change already per half a million of the white constituents, and valued

the of the blessings of liberty—is the professed and avowed object of all the State Constitutions; even of those which interdict to their Legislatures the power of abolishing slavery; and many of them repeat, in nearly the same words, the self-evident truths which the Declaration of Independence has truths which the Declaration of Independence has a seal-evident fruths which the Declaration of Independence has a seal-evident fruths upon their tips, establish of the self-evident truths upon their tips, establish of the self-evident truths upon their tips, establish or one-third, or one-sixth, of themselves; and who, with more than Draconian blood-thirstiness, punish a man with death for aiding his fellow-man in the attempt to escape from slavery by flight; that scorn and contempt were not hastily awarded. The proclamation in the Declaration of Independence of the self-evident truths, as the only lawful foundation of all human government, was a sound new to the ears of civilized man throughout the globe; and he answered it with an universal shout of admiration and splause. It touched the most sensitive cords of sympathy in the human heart; it made tyrants tremble on their thrones, and enlisted the whole race of man, laboring under oppression, in the cause of the American people, and in their war for independence.

If the question was asked, as it was asked, how a people holding slaves could issue such a Declaration in the Feature of the thrones, and enlisted the whole race of any and the self-evident truths as a series of the Union, as in all free countries, the people are always the Declaration itself is the abolition of slavery; and many continuents of those delegates who signed the Declaration, they refered to the proportion of the manual elections of the sufficiency of the sufficiency

ordained and established a State Constitution for themselves and their posterity. In the bill of rights which formed a part of that Constitution, they repeated the self-evident truths of the Declaration, and shortly after, it was solemnly decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the State, that from that day forth, alavery had no existence in the State. In others of the northern States, the process of reason, though less summary, has been equally conclusive. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the summary, has been equally conclusive. In the Merican Congress, and thereby to make the vania inclusive, slavery has been abolished by legislative enactment; and next to the Declaration of Independence itself, the most signal testimony ever Independence itself, the most signal testimony ever given to the eternal truth and justice of the self-ev-ident principles, the natural equality of mankind, ident principles, the natural equality of mankind, and the universality of human rights, was the ordinance for the government of the North-Western Territory, in the very organization of which, by the Congress of the Confederation, slavery and involuments.

The people of this whole Union, therefore, speak-ing as one man, harmonizing with the voices of the people of nine of the separate States of which the Union is composed, have by the Union is composed, have, by the most solemn constitutional and legislative enactments, pronounced slavery an evil and a curse, and have manifested their sense of sacred duty and their determined will to extirpate it from their borders forever.

The next averment of the subscribers is, that the slave representatives and their determined will be the subscribers is.

slave representation in the House of Representatives and the electoral colleges of this Union, is repugnant to the liberties of the whole people of all the free States, and of all that portion of the people of the States where domestic slavery is established, other than the owners of slaves themselves.

For the perfect elucidation of this avernmen, it will be necessary to state desirable what the slave.

will be necessary to state distinctly what the slave representation introduced into the Constitution of the United States is, as a delegation of power, and what it has proved to be by its influence on the history of the Union, and the present condition of the

into every now's must. The high of the spenial revolution. The spirit of the major is about a proper age. The spirit of the major is about a proper age to the preparing the major is about a proper age. I half a million of the white constituents, and valued the proper are proper age. The spirit of the major is about a proper age at the veloce hander dillions of follars. Each of these or a total emancipation, and that this is disposed, in the order of events, to be with the consent of the master and the three constitution of the spirit and th

the people, is an exact parallel to that feature in the Constitution of the United States which makes the master the representative of his slave.

The slave representation in the Constitution of the United States is, therefore, repugnant to the limit of the slave; every sparant to the rigid letter, and to the vivifying spirit of that Constitution itself. It is equally repugnant to the letter and spirit of almost every separate State of the Union; for liberty—the enjoyment and perpetuation of the blessings of liberty—is the professed and avowed object of all the State Constitutions; even of those which interdict to their Legislatures the power of abolishing slavery; and many of them re-

government.
This investment of power in the owners of one Congress of the Confederation, slavery and involuntary servitude were banished forever from the land. Here are, then, nine States of the Union, covering a population of ten millions of souls, the people of which, each acting separately by their Constitutions and laws, have borne solemn testimony of their estimate of the moral character of slavery, be abolishing it within their borders forever. Here are four States and two Territories already mature for admission as States, and claiming that admission as States and two Territories already mature for admission as States, and claiming that admission as States and two Territories already mature for the best. Its standard qualification for accession to power is merit, ascertained by popular election recurring at short intervals of time. The properties of the whole Union, within which, and by that authority, the abolition of slavery and involuntary servitude was made the fundamental law of that whole Territory forever.

The people of this whole Union, therefore, speaking as one man, harmonizing with the voices of the Union is composed, have, by the most solemn conted States by an equivocation—a representation of property under the name of persons. Little did the members of the Convention from the free States foresee what a sacrifice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this concession.

The subscribers believe they have now proved it, in criterials recognited to the first and with project.

The subscribers believe they have now proved it, in principle, repugnant to the first and vital principles of popular representation; to the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence; to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and of almost all the separate State Constitutions; to the liberties of the whole people of all the free States, and of all that free portion of the slave States not owners of slaves

the free States, and of all that free portion of the people of the slave States not owners of slaves themselves. It remains to inquire how far in the history of this Union, in its present condition and future prospects, the argument on the principle has been confirmed by the demonstration of facts.

It has been observed that, under the Declaration of Independence, domestic slavery existed in all the British colonies in North America; although only four years before, the last vestige of it had been swept away, by the decision of Lord Mansfield, in the case of the negro Somersett, from the island of Great Britain itself. That decision was one of the most memorable examples of a revolution, nothing less than emancipation from slavery to freedom, ac-

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AG NIS.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath; W. A. Dunn, Italionell;
D.S. Grandin, Brunswick.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord; -William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford
VERNORT.—John Bemont, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

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Jno. L. Lord, Newburypert;—Luther Boutell, Greton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;
J. Church, Springfield;—John Levy, Lowell;—Josinh V. Marshall, Dorehester and vicinity;—Richard
C. French, Fall River; Isaac Austin, Nastucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—W. C. Stone, Waterlown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lyan;—B. Freeman, Breuster; Joseph Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, George
Lown;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.
Ruode-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Providence;—
Wm. Adams, Pawtucket;—Gee. S. Goold, Warvick.
[17] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, lasteolumn.

AG NTS.

subjection to the worldly dominion of the Romans, and to the payment of tribute to Cæsar. He issued to his disciples no positive prohibition of slavery; but he publicly announced in the temple his divine mission upon earth, by reading from the book of Isaian the following prophesy:

'The spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord has anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he has sent me to bind up the broken hearted; to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord.'

Here he stopped, closed the book, sat down and said, 'This day is this scripture fulfilled in your cars.'

There was no positive prohibition of slavery—that would have been to encounter the charge of treason against the Roman dominion;—but there was a proclamation of universal peace and universal emancipation, called up from a prophecy of the holy scriptures, delivered seven hundred years before, and expressly declared by Jesus Christ to be fulfilled in him.

It is too well known that its fulfilment, as an improvement in the moral condition and character of man, is not yet consummated. Seven hundred years layed from the date of the prophecy before the Messiah came, the minister from God for the accomplishment of this blessed purpose. More than eighteen hundred and forty years have passed away

people.

The House of Representatives of the United States consists of 223 members—all, by the letter of the Constitution, representatives only of persons, as 135 of them really are; but the other 88, equally representing the persons, of their constituents, by whom they are elected, also represent, under the name of other persons, upwards of two and a halt millions of slaves, held as the property of less than

a collision of interest between the northern and southern States, a source of deep dissension be-tween the two divisions of the Union, and of which the only cause was slavery. It was one of the curses from that Pandera's bex, adjusted at the time, as usual, by a compromise, the whole advantage of which inured to the benefit of the slaveholders of the which inured to the benefit of the siavenoiders of the South, and to aggravate the burdens of the North. It was the southern States themselves who insisted upon a discount from the numbers of the slaves, as objects of taxation, to furnish the quota of the States in which they were held. The delegates from the southern States urged the largest discounts, and proposed three to one, four to one—none less than two to one. The northern delegates, on the other hand, objected to any discount; but finally agreeing to the proportion proposed by Mr. Madison, of five

When the Constitution of the United States cam to be formed, and a Congress with legislative and taxing powers, in two branches, to be instituted, taxing powers, in two branches, to be instituted, with a corresponding executive power, the element of slavery in the organization of the government became a subject far more complicated, and of more difficult adjustment. With the power of taxation, was necessarily and indispensably connected a representation of the people, both in the legislative and executive departments. The House of Representatives was, therefore, instituted for the representation of the people in the legislature, and as forming talives was, therefore, institute no no between tion of the people in the legislature, and as forming the democratic portion of the system; the principle assumed for its composition was that of numbers of persons, without any qualification of property whatever. In the theory of human rights applied to govern ever. In the theory or numan rights applied to gov-ernment, taxation and representation are insepara-ble, and such was the principle assumed in organi-zing the House of Representatives of the United States. But of the persons composing the people of the United States, about one-sixth part were stares, claimed as the property of another class of persons, composing less than one-thirtieth part of the people. It was taken for granted that these slaves must and would be taxed; but they could neither be taxed nor represented in their own persons; and here again the irreconcileable principles of slavery and of freedom came into collision with each other. In the interval between the formation of the Confederacy and the t each other. In the interval between the formation of the Confederacy and that of the Constitution, seven of the thirteen primitive States had abolished slavery within their respective jurisdictions, as an institution utterly incompatible with the liberties of the people, and deserving the execration of all man-kind. The Congress of the Confederation itself had abolished slavery forever throughout the North-Western Territory, the teeming mother of six free and independent States. It is scarcely conceivable how the universal voice of the people of the United Statescould have been more clearly and unequivocally expressed in reprobation of slavery. Notwithstanding which, the delegation from the free States, in of the southern slaveholders, did listen to a compro-mise between right and wrong-between freedom and slavery; of the ultimate fruits of which they had no conception, but which already even now is urging the Union to its inevitable ruin and dissolution, by a civil, servile, foreign, and Indian war, all combined in one; a war, the essential issue of

Me have shown that the provision in the compo sition of the House of Representatives, purporting to be a representation of slaves under the name of per sons, is a grant of power, enormous, preponderating power, to the owners of slaves; that, instead of being a representation of slaves, it is a representation of their deadliest enemies—their masters; that, instead of being a representation of persons, it of being a representation of property—of one peculiar description of property, to the exclusion others. That it is utterly repugnant to representation; is a representation o the vital principle of popular representation to the self-evident truths of the Declaration of ndependence; to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and of almost all the State Constitute to the liberties of the whole people of the and most oppressively to the people of the free States. That it established a privileged order of feudal lords in disguise; linked them together in one common interest hostile to that of the community, and armed them with a controlling, overruling power over the legislative councils and executive authority of the Union.

And what has been its practical operation? The

which will be between freedom and slavery, and in

the desecrated banner of the North American Union

-that banner, first unfurled to the breeze, inscribed

first consequence has been a secret, imperceptible, combined and never-ceasing struggle to engross all the offices and dépositaries of power to themselves. The result is seen in the fact that, at this day, the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and five out of nine of the Judges of the Su-preme Judicial Courts of the United States, are not only citizens of slaveholding States, but individual olders themselves. So are, and constantly een, with scarcely an exception, all the meming States; and so are, in immensely disproportionate numbers, the commanding officers of the army and navy; the officers of the customs; the registers and receivers of the land offices, and the post-masters throughout the slaveholding States. The Bien-nial Register indicates the birth-place of all the officers employed in the government of the Union. If it were required to designate the owners of this species of property among them, it would be little more than a catalogue of slaveholders.

Among the offices thus monopolized by the silent but uniform operation of the slave representation, is that of Speaker of the House of Representatives. The members of the House from the free States hav-ing no common centre of attraction to rally their forces upon any one of their own number, are reduced to the condition of mere auxiliaries to the rival can-didates of the South; and although the choice is con-summated by the votes of the Northern men with Southern pri Southern principles, they are never admitted even to propose a candidate of their own, but are magnani asly permitted to choose between the slaveh they believe will prove to them the most complacent master.

The people of the free States have little concep tion of the power of influence exercised by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. First by the appointment of all the committees vested in him alone; and secondly, by the arbitrary power of deciding all questions of order. All the important business of the House is prepared or matured by the standing or select committees. By the recent practice of the House, the Speaker is always selected as a determined, uncompromising party-man. All the important committees are organized to fortify the ascendency of the slaveholding party. All questions of order are decided by the Speaker's arbitrary will; and, being decided on party grounds, are always sure of being sustained by a party majority in the House. A captious, quibbling spirit of chicanery draws into A captions, quibbling spirit of chicanery draws into the vortex of order, questions of vital interest to the whole Union. A single member of the ruling party can arrest and defeat any inquiry instituted, or any secolution offered by a member of the minority; resolution offered by a member of the minority while any leading member of the majority can carry any measure, if objected to, by the suspension of the

It was laid down as a fundamental axiom of free dom by Thomas Jefferson, that error can be safely tolerated while reason is left free to combat it; but the slaveholding spirit tolerates no discussion. It deprecates all free debate; it trembles, as well it may, at all agitation of the question of its own despotism. It shivers at the bare idea of being exposed in its It shivers at the bare idea of being exposed in its own naked nature, and at the bare mention of investigation, flies to the rifle and bowie-knife for protection. To hint at a standard of right and prong as applicable to the institution of slavery, is to offend y. It will not condescend to answer the by what law of Nature or of God one man

can be the chattel of another.

This fear of examination into the lawfulness of alavery is a full confession that it will not bear examination. It is also the key to that suppression of the right of petition, not only one of the self-evident unalienable rights of man, but guarantied in express terms by the Constitution of the United States, and smothered by the 25th rule of the House. That rule itself is one of the most glaring exemplificasmothered by the 20th rule of the thouse. That rule itself is one of the most glaring exemplifications of the encroachments of the slave representation upon the Constitution, ever consummated. From the first organization of Congress, under the the Constitution in 1789, until the year 1834, petitions for the abolition of slavery within the general jurisdiction of the United States were received, referred to committees, and acted upon like all others. In 1827, many of the inhabitants of the District itself had petitioned for the abolition of slavery withself had petitioned for the abolition of stayery with in the same. Their petition had been received, re-ferred to the Committee on the District, and favora-bly reported on by its Chairman, a member from the State of Virginia. The Congress of the Confeder-ation, with not one tythe of the powers of Congres-under the Constitution, had exercised without ques-

tion the power of abolishing slavery throughout the North-Western Territory; and one of the first acts of the Congress under the Constitution—an act approved by President Washington, on the 7th day of August, 1789—was an act to provide for the zovernment of the Territory north-west of the river Ohio, for the express and avowed purpose of adspting the ordinance of 13th of July, 1787, to the present Constitution of the United States, in order that it might continue to have full effect. For forty-five years from the organization of the government, not a question had been made of the power of Congress to abolish slavery within the District, nothing more for that operation being necessary than to repeal the statutes of the old colonial Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, by which, in violation of the laws of Nature's God, that institution had been imposed upon the people of those two colonies, as we are often told, against their will.

At the first session of the 24th Congress, on the 13th 20th, and 27th of Levent Level Constitution of the portion of the right of Congress to abolish of the construction than that which disclaims all achieve the construction than that which disclaims all achieve the construction than that which disclaims all achieve the constitution which forbids the amendatory to the Constitution, which forbids the category to the Constitution and that this language of the Constitution and that this

abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and on the ensuing 2d of February, he supported this motion in a speech of an hour and a half. No attempt was made to answer his argument, but a motion was made, and carried by yeas and nays, 117 to 77, to lay the whole subject on the table. Inquiry was made of the Speaker whether the subject could be resumed, and he answered that it wish.

the subject could be resumed, and he answered that it might, at any time, at the pleasure of the House. Afterwards, on the 23d of February, of the same session, eighteen memorials from Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, were presented, one of them by the Speaker, all praying for the abolition York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, were presented, one of them by the Speaker, all praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. It was one of the last days of a deeply agitated session, in the prospect of a war with France, and the memorials were all, without opposition, laid upon the table.

At the next session of Congress, the abolition

At the next session of Congress, the moniton memorials and petitions came in great numbers; and then commenced the system, first started by the slave representation in the House, of refusal to re-ceive them; which, with the aid of their auxiliary force from the free representation of the North and the West, they have maintained, in glaring viola-tion of the Constitution, of the right of petition of the people, of the legislatures of the sovereign states of this Union to remonstrate, of the freedom of debate and of speech in the House, and of Con-

of deliberating upon subjects of vital importance to the whole Union, delegated to them by the people. It refuses to consider the memorials, remonstrances, and solemn resolutions, of the State Legislatures, and interdicts to every member of the House the exercise of the powers delegated to him by his constitution. It is a perpetual denial to the House of the Power to deliberate on the means of ameliorating the condition of the people; of mitigating the sufferings of the oppressed; even of regulating that traffic in slaves which the laws of Congress itself have declared piracy punishable with death, transacted on the coast of Africa, which, without qualification of place, a treaty (the supreme law of the land) has declared irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice. Even while this rule has been in full operation, the United States have bound themselves, by a new treaty, to bear the burden and expense of keeping for five years a squadron of eighty guns on the pestilential coast of Africa, to co-operate with a British squadron of equal force, to the suppression of that trade. They have bound themselves, by another article of the same treaty, to unite with the British government. In all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions the slave-markets are allowed to exist; and that they had contonded were the same treaty, are allowed to exist; and that they had contonded were the same treaty, to unite with the British government. same treaty, to unite with the British government.
In all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions the slave-markets are allowed to exist; and that they

We are often called upon, in no very charitable spirit, to disparage, by suspicion, the motives of the British nation, for their extraordinary and unparalleled exertions and sacrifices for the suppression of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery throughout the world. But with what face could a minister of the United States at Rio de Janeiro unite with a British plenipotentiary in representations and remonstrances to the Court of Brazil, urging upon that government the propriety and the duty of closing at once and forever the slave-market of Rio, if the Brazilian Secretary of State, with this rule of the slave representation in all the departments of the slave representation in all the department repr House of Representatives of the North American Union in his hand, should turn to our diplomatist, and say, pointing to this city of Washington, When you shall have closed at once and forever the most infamous slave-market in the world, it will be time for us to listen to your humane representations and remonstrances.' With what a sardonic smile would the British minister look at his associate remoustrant?
And what would be the color of the cheek of our representative, in saying, Our Congress have no power to close the slave-market at Washington? They have power to exercise exclusive legislation whatsoever; but slavery and the slave-Vashington are not cases. They are parmarket at Washington are not cases. They a amount to all legislation. They are eternal!

It is said that the slave representation in the gov-ernment of the United States was a concession made to the South in the formation of the Constitution. It is also said that it was an acknowledgment that slaves are property, and that their owners are entitled to the protection of that clause of the Constitution which provides that private property shall not be taken, unless for public uses. In these posi-tions, the subscribers believe there are several grave errors; for, first, they consider the slave representation as a concession, not to the South, but to a small minority of the people of the South—owners of this species of pretended property; who, having, by means of this unnatural wealth, monopolized to themselves all the political power of the States in which they live, to the utter prostration of the rights, not only of the slaves, but of the laboring poor free population of their own States, claim to be exclusively the people, of whom they form perhaps not a id to concentrate in themselves all the

rights and interests of the South.

Secondly. It is a grave and gratuitous error to assume that the Constitution of the United States acknowledges slaves to be property. The truth is, that the words slave and slavery are studiously and purposely excluded from that instrument. Why was it that, in declaring numbers to be the standard of representation in the House and of direct taxation, it was provided that those numbers should be

as we are often told, against their will.

At the first session of the 24th Congress, on the 13th, 20th, and 27th of January, the 3d and 24th of February, and the 26th of May, 1834, the House received and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, without question or objection, numerous petitions for the abolition of slavery within the same.

At the second session of the same Congress, on the 26th of January, 1835, Mr. John Dickson, a member from the State of New-York, presented three memorials, numerously signed, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbis; and on the ensuing 2d of Februaritic of Columbis; and on the ensuing 2d of Februaritic of Columbis. They do not ask would further observe, that the resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and the petitions referred to this committee, do not ask for the abolition of slavery, nor for the emancipation of slavery, nor for the emancipation of slavery, nor for the emancipation of slavery and the free States of this Union, to be released from the intolerable burden of supporting, by their blood and treasure, the institution of slavery in other States, and of being ruled themselves by an oligarchy of slaveholders, intruded upon the Constitution against the vital state of Columbis; and on the emanicipation of the abolition of slavery, and controlling the whole legislation of the committee, do not ask for the abolition of slavery, nor for the emancipation of slavery, nor for the people of Massachusetts, and the petitions referred to this committee, do not ask for the abolit institution of slavery in other States, and of being druled themselves by an oligarchy of slaveholders, intruded upon the Constitution against the vital principle of republican liberty, and controlling the whole legislation of the country. They do not ask a diminution of the southern representation in Congress, or in the electoral colleges; on the contrary, they offer an increased representation to every southern State which shall abolish slavery within her own borders. They offer a full representation to all the free colored population of the South, instead of three-fifths of the slaves; leaving at the option of the southern States themselves the alternative of several contractions. the southern States themselves the alternative of se-curing a full representation of all their numbers by abolishing slavery, as their sister States have done, or of adhering to their slavery, but being, like their sister States, represented only for their free popula-

We believe that slavery is an evil of portentou magnitude to the people of every State where it is tolerated. Such must be the opinion of the people of every State in this Union, by whose legislation slavery has been expunged from her laws. To nothing of the six New-England States, why that the Legislature of New-York purged her that the Legislature of New-York purged her statute book from every enactment which legalized slavery, but that it sped the progress of her rising sun, 'Excelsior'? Why was it that the Legislature of Pennsylvania disburdened her municipal code of the oppressive load of slavery, but that she might, without a blush, bear upon her shield the motto of 'Virtue, Liberty and Independence'? And why is it that Virginia, with her foot upon the neck of a typant, and calling upon all mankind to follow her example.

of debate and of speech in the House, and of Congress in the exercise of their legitimate power, and their bounden duty to listen to the complaints of their constituents, and to redress their grievances—to the present day; rights which nothing but the rescinding of this 25th rule can restore.

The 25th rule of the House is not only a violation of the Constitution, by the arbitrary suppression of the freedom of debate in the House, but a curtailment of the powers of the House itself, delegated by the Constitution. It Jeprives the House of the power of deliberating upon subjects of vital importance to the whole Union, delegated to them by the people. It refuses to consider the memorials, remonstrances, will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually, at once and longer have in prospect rapidly construction. So shall you no longer have in prospect rapidly construction. uty of closing such markets effectually, at once and orever.'

We are often called upon, in no very charitable pirit, to disparage, by suspicion, the molines of the

that government, to carry them through. They have observed the cold-hearted and systematic perfity with which the dismemberment of the neighting republic of Mexico, and the annexation to country, regardless whether by fraud or by force, of an immense portion of her territory, under the infamous banners of reinstituted slavery, have been undermining the peace and freedom of their constituents, and raising around them a wall of taranny and oppression, even now threatening them with the imminent danger of that exterminating war for the perpetuation of slavery and the slave trade. They have seen the acting and accidental President of the United States, in the first development of his polit ical system, by his annual message at the second session of the last Congress, combining with hollow pretences of retrenchment and economy, urgent rec-ommendations to Congress to increase the army and navy to an extent involving an increase of at least five millions of dollars a year. In searching for the motive of this gross and glaring inconsistency, it can be found only in the coincident unceasing struggle, 59 disingenuous and bullying negociation, and by shame less unprovoked aggression, to breed a war with Mexico, and its inevitable consequence, a war with Great Britain, of which the free people of this Union will be the victims, but which may extend the scep tre of slavery over the whole North American con-

The resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetti speak the unanimous opinions and sentiments of her people—unanimous with the exception of the sordid souls linked to the cause of slavery by the hopes and expectations of patronage. In February, 1843, a petition, signed by upwards of 65,000 of their fellow-citizens, suffering under the mal-administration of the government of the United States, by a merciless, treacherous and unconstitutional course of policy toward the Indian tribes, equally regardless of the faith of treaties, the rights of property, and the solemn adjudications of the supreme judicial court of the United States; by a Florida war, waged with unconstituted and states; by a Florida war, waged with unconstituted and states. tion, it was provided that those numbers should be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons? other persons?

Why was it that, in the 9th section of the 1st

Why was it that, in the 9th section of the 1st

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Why was it that, in the 9th section of the 1st

and revenge of bordering slave-hunters; by a course
of policy equally false and treacherous towards Mex
persons as any of the States now
existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but
a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation,
not exceeding ten dollars for each person?

The Congress prior of the Linda States has been The Constitution of the United States has been the free portion of this Union forever; by a course The Constitution of the United States has been celebrated for the conciseness and precision of its language—for its economy of words; why, then, all this circumlecution to say the importation of slaves shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808? and why was it that Roger Sherman objected to the tax of ten dollars, but because it might be understood to imply an acknowledgment that slaves were property?

Why was it that, in the 2d section of the 3d article, the laws of grammar were so grossly violated. Why was it that; in the 2d section of the 3d article, the laws of grammar were so grossly violated as to say, 'No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another [The words within these brackets are omitted to show the grammatical construction of the whole sentence. The words no person, are the noun, with which the twords shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.' And why is it that the only claim, under the Constitution of the United States, that the owner can allege to recover from another State his fugitive slave, rests upon a paragraph thus worded, the letter of which forbids that very surrender which it is intended to stipulate?

The answer of all these questions is one and the

of a free people.

The subscribers believe, however, that the Legislature and people of Massachusetts will be satisfied, for the present, with the emission of their warning voice, and the free exposition of the reasons by which it has been prompted. They propose, therefore, for the decision of the Hcuse, the following resolution.

and rateable reduction on its amount as to reduce the aggregate to the said sum of ten millions of dollars, and he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested in him.

Arr. VII. Until further provision shall be made, the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in force, and all executive and judicial officers of Texas, and he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested in him.

resolution:

Resolved, That the proposals of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the petitions praying for the adoption by Congress of measures conformably to the Constitution to effect the same amendments, be postponed for further consideration to the first Monday of December next.

ART. VIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the President of the United States, and the constitution to effect the same amendments, be postponed for further consideration to the first Monday of December next.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, J. R. GIDD!NGS.

Mr. Adams accompanied his report with the fol-Mr. Adams accompanied his report with the following resolutions, in which he did not himself concur, but which he reported by direction of the Com-

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Adams also accompanied his report with the Journal of the Committee.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, April 22, 1844, Read the first and second times, referred to the

Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate, A TREATY OF ANNEXATION,

Concluded between the United States of America To the Senate of the United States : and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the republic of Texas has a state of the United States, and the President of the republic of Texas has been settled principally by States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the republic of Texas has appointed, with like powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said republic, and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

ART. 1. The republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every de-partment of its government, cedes to the United ble resolution to our Union, and a firm and inflexproperty and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the appears to me, is to be regarded as of no property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other territories. This cession includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and

be consistent with the principles of the Federal Con-that in the magnitude of its productions, it wil

to time think proper to make. It is understood betime think proper to make. It is understood Seveen the parties, that, if in consequence of the mode
which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from
tevious grants or locations, the sixteenth section can
to be applied for the purpose of education, Congress
all make equal provision by grant of land clisehere. And it is also further understood the many advantages, the extent of
which it is impossible to estimate unthe confirmance. hall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood, that, here-

of the ratifications of the treaty; which debts and

the manuer hereinafter stated.

The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be made at the treasury of the United States, within ninety days after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson, of Baltimore, or his executors, on the delivery of that amount of ten per cent. bonds of Texas, one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be required, in the redemption of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein eeded, and the nett revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.

Arr. VI. In order to ascertain the full amount of the debts and liabilities herein assumed, and the legality and validity thereof, four commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice a figure of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington. Texas, within the remainder of the Gentlem of the Senate, when shall meet at Washington. Texas, within the remainder of the Senate, when shall meet at Washington. Texas, within the remainder of the Senate, when shall meet at Washington. Texas, within the remainder of the Senate, by aball meet at Washington. Texas, within the remainder of the Senate, when the same can be required, in the remainder of the Senate, within the remainder of the Senate, by a shall meet at Washington. Texas, within the remainder of the Senate, by a shall meet at Washington. Texas, within the remainder of the Senate, by a shall meet at Washington. Texas, within the remainder of the Senate, by a shall meet at Washington. Texas, within the remainder of the Senate, by a shall meet at Washington. Texas, within the remainder of the Senate, by a shall meet at Washington. Texas, within the remainder of the sections of the service of an imposing of the time

Massachusetts could met endure to behold. The rod of the oppressor broke in his hands. He received an equivalent in money, raised by contribution, for his claims to the labor of his siave; and a petitioner to har Legislature, with 65,000 others, for relief from the grievance of participating in the odious law of Southern slavery.

The legislature of Massachusetts have more than once remonstrated, in the spirit of fraternal union and of faithful adherence to the Constitution, against the encreachments of organized slavery in the laws of many of the slaveholding States, and countenanced, encouraged, and promoted by slave representation in the National Government. They have complained, year after year, of outrages upon the persons of the South in the prisunt of their honest occupation, and cast into prison and treated with indignity by arbitrary enactments, in daring defiance of the Constitution of the United States, so declared by a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, himself a native of the transgressing State. They have seen the dearest rights of their citizens and the faith of solemn treaties trampled upon for a series of years, and still trampled upon for a series of years, and still trampled upon for a series of years, and still trampled upon of the slave received nothing but a continuous continuous, cruel, and opperasive enactments, they should still be persisted in They have seen the right of petition of the whole free people of this Union smothered for a series of years in both Houses of Congress, by the ascendency of the slave recorresentation. They have seen the right of petition of the whole free people of this Union smothered for a series of years in both Houses of Congress, by the ascendency of the slave recorresentation. They have seen the right of petition of the whole free people of this Union smothered for a series of years in both Houses of Congress, by the ascendency of the slave recorresentation. They have seen the right of petition of the whole free people of this Union smothered They have seen the right of petition of the whole free people of this Union smothered for a series of years in both Houses of Congress, by the ascendency of the slave representation. They now see their own people in danger of being plunged into a relentless war of extermination, for the plunder of Mexico, and the perpetuation of slavery and the slave-trade. Well might the Legislature of Massachusetts, in two successive years, demand the purification of the common Constitution from the date there-people in addition to being made payable out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, shall also be receivable in payment for the same. In case the amount of the debts and liabilities that the successive years, demand the purification of the common of the exchequer bills, shall exceed the said sum of ten millions of dollars, the said Secretary, before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case cessive years, demand the purification of the common sate similar to the influence of the common sate similar and inconsistent before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case element of slave representation in the government of a free people.

ted States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall proceed to Texas and receive the transfer of the termittee.

Resolved, That the amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ought not to be recommended.

Resolved, That the amendment of the Constitution of the laws, until otherwise provided.

Arr. IX. The present treaty shall be ratifications be recommended.

Resolved, That the amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the ratifications be recommended. from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

> tentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Texas, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of annexation, and have preunto affixed our seals, respectively.
>
> Done at Washington, the twelfth day of April

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, plenig

eighteen hundred and forty-four. J. C. CALHOUN,

ISAAC VAN ZANDT, J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON,

MESSAGE.

I transmit herewith, for your approval and ratification, a treaty which I have caused to be nego tiated between the United States and Texas, where The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their Constitution, expressed, by an almost unantituous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the United States, and being still desirous independent sovereignty and jurisdiction to the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their own occurity and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish, by treaty, objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that nursoes the Provides of the controlling considerations of public policy and the general good; and having accomplished it, will have succeeded in reclaiming a territory which formerly constituted a portion, as it is confidently believed of its accomplish.

trinated in all the principles of will bring along with them, in the act of re-asso ries, to be held by them in full liberty unimpaired—a consideration which, as i

squares, vacant lands, miner, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and accourtements, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Ant. II. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, in maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their capacities to add to the general wealth of the tained and protected in the free enjoyment of their capacities to add to the general wealth of the liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may Union. As to the latter, it may be safely asserted. be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities, of citizens of the United States.

ART. III. All titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid.

ART. IV. The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the magnitude of its productions, it will in the magnitude of its productions, it will be this government, if it does not surpass, the combined productions of many States of the Confederacy. A new and powerful impulse will thus be given to the valid be and productions of many States of the Confederacy. A chiefly engrossed by our fellow-citizens of the satern and Middle States, who have already obtained a remarkable degree of prosperity by the partial mon-poly they have enjoyed of the carrying trade of the Union, particularly the coastwise trade, which this new acquisition is destined, in time, under the productions. subject to the laws regulating the public lands in which this new acquisition is destined, in time, and the other territories of the United States, as far as that not far distant, to swell to a magnitude which they may be applicable; subject, however, to such cannot easily be computed; while the addition alterations and changes as Congress may from time made to the boundaries of the home market, thus secured to their mining, manufacturing and mechan-

be equal provision by grant of land elsehand it is also further understood, that, herebooks, papers, and documents, of the Gend Office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the most of her energies to the raising of these pro United States shall direct.

Aux. 5. The United States assume and agree to pay the public debt and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith or credit of her government of the southern and southwestern states will find in the fact of annexation, protection. hisbilities are estimated not to exceed, in the whole, ten millions of dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

against all domestic as foreign efforts to disturb them; thus consecrating anew the union of the States, and holding out the promise of its perpetual

be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and may continue in session of exceeding twelve months, unless the Congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly or indirectly interested in said claims at the time, and will not be during their continuance in office; and the said oath shall te recorded with their proceedings. In case of the death, sickness, or resignation of any of the commissioners, his or their place or places may be

unnexation. This course has been adopted by unnexation. This course has been adopted by without the employment of any sinister measure the part of this Government. No intrigue has set on foot to accomplish it. Texas herself we and the Executive of the United States, concerning the properties of the United States, concerning the United States of the United S by both. It cannot be denied, that Texas depressed in her energies by her long pro-with Mexico. Under these circumstance natural that she should seek for safety and hattrai that she should seek for safely and der the protection of some stronger Pow equally so that her people should turn to States, the land of their birth, in the first States, the land of their orth, in the first pursuit of such protection. She has often he known her wishes; but her advances he time, been repelled. The Executive of States sees no longer any excuse for a course. The hazard of now defeat may be of the most fatal tendency, and most probably would, to such an and most probably would, to such an entition of sentiment and feeling, as would ine duce her to look elsewhere for aid, and either to enter into dangerous allian tions, who looking with more wisdom to the would, it is fairly to be presumed, readily expedients; or she would hold out the preciminating duties in trade and commer to secure the necessary assistance. Whe might adopt, looking to this object, w disastrous in the highest degree, to the whole Union. To say nothing of the whole Union. To say nothing of the our permitting the carrying trade and hon such a country to pass out of our blads a commercial rival, the Government, place, would be certain to suffer most distribution of a system of the country to the cou gling upon an extensive scale, which an artom-house officers could not prevent, would operate to affect injuriously the inter-the industrial classes of this country. He arise constant collisions between the in-the two countries, which would evermore their peace A large increase of the mil of the United States would inevitably would inevitably of the United States would inevitably foldevolving upon the people new and extra burdens, in order not only to protect them danger of daily collision with Texas, hear guard their border inhabitants against hosti so easily expited on the part of the numer article tribes of Indians duelling. warlike tribes of Indians dwelling in their hood. Texas would undoubtedly be unable years to come, if at any time, to resist, un alone, the inilitary power of the United it is not extravagant to suppose that nation a rich harvest from her trade, secured to the vantageous treaties, would be induced to the with her in any conflict with us, from the considerations of public policy. Such a things might subject to devastation the contiguous States, and would cost the co single campaign, more treasure, thrice told or is stipulated to be paid and reimbursed by the now proposed for ratification. I will not pe self to dwell on this view of the subject, quences of a fatal character to the peace of the and even to the preservation of the Unio and even to the preservation of the Union a might be dwelt upon. They will not, however, to occur to the mind of the Senate and of the try. Nor do I indulge in any vague conjectus the feature. The documents now transmitted a with the treaty lead to the conclusion, as increased in the control of the contro that if the boon now tendered be rejected, Ten seek for the friendship of others. In contemplating such a contingency, i be overlooked that the United States are a

be overlooked that the United States are already almost surrounded by the possessions of European powers. The Canadas, New Brunswick and Mrs. Scotia, the islands in the American seas, with Tetas, trammelled by treaties of alliance, or of a commercial character, differing in policy from that the United States, would complete the circle. Tas as voluntarily steps forth, upon terms of perfect longer and good faith to all nations, to ask to be an exact to the Union. As an independent sometime. nexed to the Union. As an independent sow ty, her right to do this is unquestionable. In so, she gives no cause of umbrage to an power; her people desire it, and there is transfer of her sovereignty and independ has for eight years maintained her independ against all efforts to subdue her. She has bee cognised as independent by many of the most p inent of the family of nations, and that recogni so far as they are concerned, places her in so far as they are concerned, places her in a pointion, without giving any just umbrage to them, to surrender her sovereignty at her own will and plasure. The United States, actuated evermore by a spirit of justice, has desired, by the stipulation of the treaty, to render justice to all. They have make provision for the payment of the public Texas. We look to her ample and fertile as the certain means of accomplishing this this is a matter between the United States and as, and with which other governments have to do. Our right to receive the rich grant t by Texas is perfect; and this government not, having due respect either to its own its own interests, permit its course of policy t interrupted by the interference of other pow even if such interference was threatened. question is one purely American. In the sea could interrupt the public peace, we to exercise a due regard to our own. This go ment cannot, consistently with its honor, p any such interference. With equal, if not go propriety, might the United States demand governments to surrender their numerous and able acquisitions, made in past time, at numbe places on the surface of the globe, whereby have added to their power, and enlarged their sources.

To Mexico, the Executive is disposed to a course conciliatory in its character, and same time to render her the most ample just conventions and stipulations not i the rights and dignity of the government. I tuated by no spirit of unjust aggrandizeme looks only to its own security. It has made to Mexico, at several periods, its extreme witness the termination of hostilities bet country and Texas. Its wishes, however, entirely disregarded. It has ever been urge an adjustment of the dispute upon tally advantageous to both. It will be times to hear and discuss any cla think she has on the justice of the U and to adjust any that may be deemed to the most liberal terms. There is no part of the Executive to wound her pride, injuriously her interest; but, at the cannot compromit by any delay in essential interests of the United Sta has no right to ask or expect this of us rightfully with Texas as an independ The war which has been waged for eight resulted only in the conviction, with all herself, that Texas cannot be reconquer not but repeat the opinion, expressed in at the opening of Congress, that it is ceased. The Executive, while it co upon its longer continuance without the uneasiness, has nevertheless, for all past served a course of strict neutrality. It be ignorant of the fact of the exhaustor war of so long a duration had produced. all was it ignorant of the anxiety of the induce Mexico to enter into terms of with Texas, which, affecting the do tions of Texas, would operate most injurious the United States, and might most seriously the existence of this happy Union. Nor or unacquainted with the fact, that although concernments might disapow all design to governments might disayow all design the relations which exist under the Columbia tween these States, yet that one, the might be declared to declare the columbia th amongst them, had not failed to declare and decided hostility to the chief featur relations, and its purpose, on all suitable to urge upon Mexico the adoption of suc in negotiating with Texas as to product of the conditions of the conditions of her recognitions as an independent State. The Executary of the fact, that formidable to aware of the fact, that formidable as persons, the subjects of foreign powers, were directing their utmost efforts to plishmen, of this object. To these cowns inevitably brought by the document of the country of the mitted to the Senate. I repeat, the Ex Texas in a state of almost hopeless nd the question was narrowed down and the question was narrowed down to proposition, whether the United State cept the boon of annexation upon fair a cral terms, or, by refusing to do so, fore seek refuge in the arms of some of either through a treaty of alliance, delensive, or the adoption of some of dient, which might virtually make her such power, and dependant upon it, it time. The Executive has full reason that such would have been the result, wi terposition, and that such will be the result,

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GENTLEMEN chland, in De nications for iduals, required States. see it was resulted States. see it was resulted States. see it was resulted States. see elementaries and see elementaries agitate ection of the evidence of tof any cople, that T the United Steams, I had, from the E

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necessary delay in the ratification, |

tion of the proposed treaty. ils incalculably irity against e are now submitted to the pendent of the urgent reasons which step it has taken, it might safely in-which it confidently believes, that civilized government on earth, hav-Mexico inclusive, likely, in any juriously affected by the ratification The prosperity of Texas will be ting to all, in the increase of the nexation.
of the subject remains to be pre

s out of the proposed calargement From this, I am free to confess, I federative system is susceptiatest extension compatible with the representation of the most distant reach the seat of government ticipate in the functions of legislation, known the wants of the constituent federated republic consisted origien members. It now consists of twice hile applications are before Congress

or additions. up, which require the united power of the action of the common government, and defend upon the high seas and in for-Each State commits, with perfect secucommon government those great interout of our relations with other nation and which equally involve the good of es. Its domestic concerns are left to its ive management. But if there were any on, it would seem to require an abandonment of territorial posinithe distance, and stretch to no one would be found, it is believed and such an abandonment. Tox our very doors, and in our immediate vicin-

I think that the interests of our com nituents, the people of all the States, and a the Union, left the Executive no other alterhan to negotiate the treaty. The high and duty of ratifying or of rejecting it is wisely on the Senate by the JOHN TYLER. ington, April 22, 1844.

### NRY CLAY ON THE TEXAS QUESTION. RALEIGH, April 17, 1844. Silvers of the National Intelligencer.

MENEN :- Subsequent to my departure from in December last, I received various comons from popular assemblies and private in requesting an expression of my opinion pastion of the Annexation of Texas to the ates. I have forborne to reply to them, bewas not very convenient, during the proney, to do so, and for other reas ink it proper, unnecessarily, to introduce ate and engross the public mind. The the overtures of Texas, some years ago, annexed to the United States, had met acquiesence. Nothing has since ocrially to vary the question. I had seen of a desire being entertained, on the considerable portion of the American Texas should become an integral part During my sojourn in A I had, indeed been greatly surprised, by ast fall, a voluntary overture had proceed-he Executive of the United States to the of Texas to conclude a treaty of annexof them to a negociation upon the subg, and, as I believed, erroneous represen-been made to them of a state of opinion late of the United States, favorable to the of such a treaty. According to these ions, it had been ascertained that a num-tors, varying from thirty-five to forty-two, sanction such a treaty. I was aware, of Texas lands and Texas scrip, and s in them, were actively engaged in pro-object of annexation. Still, I did not be-my Executive of the United States would on so grave and momentous a proceeding, ithout any general manifestation of pubit, but in direct oppositi nd decided expressions of public disapprobament of the whole nation, we are now inform-a treaty of annexation has been actually conand is to be submitted to the Senate for con-The motives for my silence, therefore, xposition of my views and opinions upon n, for what they may be worth, to the pubation. I adopt this method as being more than several replies to the respective com-

hat I have not the advantage of a view of itself, so as to enable me to adapt an exopinion to the actual conditions and nich it contains. Not possessing that ty, I am constrained to treat the question, what I presume to be the terms of the without the loss of national character, e hazard of foreign war, with the general nce of the nation, without any danger to trity of the Union, and without giving an le price for Texas, the question of annexpresented, it would appear in quite a ght from that in which, I apprehend, it

be regarded.

nited States acquired a title to Texas, exas I believe, to the Rio del Norte, by the uisiana. They ceded and relinquished the to Spain by the treaty of 1819, by which there was substituted for the Rio dcl Norte as estern boundary. This treaty was negotiated the administration of Mr. Monroe, and with oncurrence of his Cabinet, of which Messrs. nd, Calhoun, and Wirt, being a majority, all m gentlemen, composed a part. When the

a member of that body, I expressed the opin-which I then entertained, and still hold, that was sacrificed to the acquisition of Florida. ated Florida, but I thought it must from its ion, inevitably fall into our possession; that the equence; and that in giving five millions of and Texas for it, we gave more than a just Texas, we ought to take care not to o great a sacrifice in the attempt to re-acquire

ons of the inexpediency of the treaty of did not prevail. The country and Congress satisfied with it, appropriations were made to to effect, the line of the Sabine was recogby us as our boundary, in negotiations both pain and Mexico, after Mexico became indeint, and measures have been in actual progress of the line, from the Sabine to Red River, and e to the Pacific Ocean. We have thue fairly title to Texas, by solemn national comto the fulfilment of which we stand bound by the and national honor. It is, therefore, per-ide and ridiculous, if not dishonorable, to talk ing our title to Texas, as if we had never We can no more do that than Spain Florida, France Louisiana, or Great thirteen colonies, now composing a part

the administration of Mr. Adams, Mr. Minister of the United States at Mexico, ructed by me, with the President's authority, so a re-purchase of Texas; but he forbore n to the United States, he informed me, at as, that his reason for not making it, was chaew the purchase was wholly impracticable, hat he was persuaded that, if he made the over-a would have no other effect than to agitations, already existing, upon matters of

events which have since transpired in Texas well known. She revolted against the govern-at of Mexico, flew to arms, and finally fought and memorable battle of San Jacinto, an an army, and making a captive of the telican President. The signal success of that rev-lice was greatly aided, if not wholly achieved, by the second of the United States who had migrated to that. These succors, if they could not always be

of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would and independent republic. With the Canadian reacquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that pended war between Mexico and advance its own happiness by such Conconsequence, there cannot be a doubt. Annexation and war with Mexico are identical. Now, for one, to its peculiar condition. They would be natural legislating are not willing to incurred the context of the co and war with Mexico are identical. Now, for one, to its peculiar condition. They would be hateral Lectainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. I know there are those who regard such a war with suffice and as a trifling affair, on account of the weakness of Mexico, and her inability to inflict serious injury upon this country. But I do not look upon, it thus lightly. I regard all wars as great Texas has adopted our Constitution as the model of calamities; to be avoided, if possible, and honorable lears, she has, in several important particulars, greathers. upon it thus lightly. I regard all wars as great [2 as has adopted our Constitution as the model of calamities; to be avoided, if possible, and honorable hers, she has, in several important particulars, great-peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country. What the United States most need are union, peace, and patience. Nor do I think that the weakness of a Power should form a motive, in any case, for in-

dignity of the nation, and, in my judgment, less dishonorable, to inflict it upon a powerful instead of a weak foreign nation.

But are we perfectly sure that we should be free from injury in a state of war with Mexico? Have we any security that countless numbers of foreign vessels, under the authority of the flag of Mexico, would not prey upon our defenceless commerce in the Mexican gulf, on the Pacific ocean, and on every other sea and ocean? What commerce, on the other hand, does Mexico offer, as an indemnity for our kases, to the gallantry and enterprise of our countrymen? This view of the subject supposes that the war would be confined to the United States and Mexico as the only belligerents. But have we any certain guaranty that Mexico would obtain na allies among the great European powers? Suppose any such powers, jealous of our increasing greatness, and disposed to check our growth and cripple us, were to take part in behalf of Mexico in the war, how would the different belligerents present themselves to Christendom and the enlightened world? We have been seriously charged with an inordinate spirit of territorial aggrandizement; and, without admitting the justice of the charge, it must be owned that we have made vast acquisitions of territory within the last forty years. Suppose Great Britain and France, or one of them, were to take part with Mexico, and, by a manifesto, were to proclaim that their objects were to assist a weak and helpless ally, to check the spirit of encroachment and ambition of an already overgrown republic, seeking still further acquisitions of territory, to main-

upposition that the annexation is attempted without that would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question, if it did not remove all foreign difficul-ties. On the assumption of that assent, the question would be confined to the domestic considerations which belong to it, embracing the terms and conditions upon which annexation is proposed. I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, in decided opposi-tion to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present and important to compose and harmonize the present Confederacy, as it now exists, than to introduce a nent of discord and distraction into it. In projudces, to cultivate and loster concord, and to produce general contentment among all parts of our Confederacy. And true wisdom, it seems to me, been by the people. In this way, and in this way only, points to the duty of rendering its present members happy, prosperous, and satisfied with each other, rather than to attempt to introduce alien members, against the common consent, and with the certainty of deep dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the deep dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, and others believed, that it never was in the opinion, and others believed, that it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to add foreign territory to the Confederacy, out of which new States were to be formed. The acquisitions of Louisiana and Florida may be defended upon the peculiar ground of the relation in which they stood to the States of the Union. After they were admitted, we might well puse awhile, people our mitted, we might well puse awhile, people our contemplation of the relation in Theorem 1. There is little doubt that Tyler intends to support Texas with an armed force, in case mitted, we might well pluse awhile, people our wast wastes, develope our resources, prepare the means of defending what we possess, and augment our strength, power and greatness. If hereafter furterritory should be wanted for an increased ther territory should be wanted for an increased population, we need entertain no apprehensions but that it will be acquired by means, it is to be hoped, fair, honorable and constitutional. It is useless to disguise that there are those who espouse and those who oppose the annexation of Texas upon the ground of the influence which it would exert, in the balance of political course, between two the balance of political power, between two great sections of the Union. I conceive that no motive for the acquisition of foreign territory would be more unfortunate, or pregnant with more fatal consequences, than that of obtaining it for the purpose sequences, than that of obtaining it for the purpose of strengthening one part against another part of the common Confederacy. Such a principle, put into practical operation, would menace the existence, if it did not certainly sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union. It would be to proclaim to the world an instiable and unquenchable thirst for foreign conquest and acquisition of territory. For if to-day Texas be acquired to strengthen one part of the Confederacy, to-morrow Canada may be ac-

But would Texas, ultimately, really add strength to that which is now considered the weakest part of the Confederacy? If my information be correct, it has a service were probability that a war with the confederacy? If the the territory of Texas According to that the territory of Texas and will next follow—then a service war—and, the Confederacy? If my information be correct, it would not. According to that, the territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into five States of convenient size and form. Of these, two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions to which I have referred, and the other three, lying West and North not obey any governmental requisition, either to pay of San Antonia, being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of their soil, climate and productions, would not admit of those in the stitutions. In the end, therefore, there would be stitutions. In the end, therefore, there would be

acast both of those who oppose and those who are urging annexation.

Should Texas be admitted to the Union, the United States will assume and become responsible for the debt of Texas, be its amount what it may. What it is, I do not know certainly, but the least I have seen it stated at is thirteen millions of dollars. And this responsibility will exist, whether there be a stipulation in the treaty or not expressly assuming the payment of the debt of Texas. For I suppose it to be undeniable, that if one nation becomes incorporated in another, all the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the incorporated nation, become the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the incorporated nation, become the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the incorporated nation of sor?

prevented by the government of the United States, were furnished in a manner and to an extent which brought upon us some national reproach in the eyes of an impartial world. And, in my opinion, they impose on us the obligation of scrupulonsly avoiding the imputation of having instigated and aided the revolution with the ultimate view of terriporial agrandizement. After the battle of San Jacinto, the United States recognized the independence of Texas, in conformity with the principle and practice which have always prevailed in their conneils, of recognizing the government 'de foido,' without regarding the question de jure. That recognition did not affect or impair the rights of Mexico, or change the relations which existed between her and Texas, as to obedience, as a part of the Republic of Mexico, According to late intelligence, it is probable that she has agreed upon a temporary suspension of hostilities; but, if that has been done, I presume it is with the purpose, upon the termination of the armistice, of renewing the war and enforcing her rights, as she considers them.

This narrative shows the present actual condition of Texas, so far as I have information about it. If it be correct, Mexico has not abandoned, but perseveres in the assertion of her rights by actual force of a rms, which, if suspended, are intended to be renew-ed. Under these circumstances, if the government of the British North American possessions, from the particle of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would a couling the independent repriblic. With the Canadian republic on one side, that of Texas on the other, and

ducing us to engage in or to depreciate the evils of war. Honor and good faith and justice are equally and fairly and fully expose my own opinions in a due from this country towards the strong. And, if an act of injustice were to be perpetrated towards a few words to be, that I consider the annexation of Towards the strong of Maxico. any Power, it would be more compatible with the Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico dignity of the nation, and, in my judgment, less disrable, to inflict it upon a powerful instead of a lievolving us certainly with Mexico, probably

to check the spirit of encroachment of an already overgrown republic, lation to this subject says:

and ambition of an already overgrown republic, seeking still further acquisitions of territory, to maintain the independence of Texas, disconnected with the United States, and to prevent the further propagation of slavery from the United States, what would be the effect of such allegations upon the judgment of an impartial and enlightened world?

Assuming that the annexation of Texas is war with Mexico, is it competent to the treaty-making power to plunge this country into war, not only without the concurrence of, but without deigning to consult Congress, to which, by the Constitution, belongs exclusively the power of declaring war?

I have hitherto considered the question upon the supposition that the annexation is attempted without supposition that the annexation of the eventual attempted without a supposition to this subject says:

The correspondent of the eventual attempted with the subject says:

The treaty of annexation and the accompanying decuments are so bad as to excite the dissatisfaction of even the annexation party. The terms proposed are such as will excite a general burst of indignation all over the country whenever disclosed. Among the documents is a formal and solemn disclaimer by Great Britan of any desire or intention of acquiring Texas.

We hear that Mr. Callonn has seen fit to enter upon a discussion of slavery in the abstract in connection with the thermore and the accompanying decuments are so bad as to excite the dissatisfaction of even the annexation and the accompanying decuments are so bad as to excite the dissatisfaction of even the annexation and the accompanying dec

## The Evening Post says :-

This is, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary documents to be found in the history of legislation.—Mr Upshur's letters alternately coaxing and threatening Texas, are curiosities in their way, while the correspondence generally is of the most interesting nature reading this paper, the people of the United will not besitate in making up their minds in

The Boston Mercantile Journal says-

my humble opinion, it should be the constant and earnest endeavor of American statesmen to eradicate prejudices, to cultivate and foster concord, and to produce general contentment among all parts of care with indignation and concerning the contentment among all parts of care with indignation and concerning the contentment among all parts of care with indignation and concerning the contentment among all parts of care with indignation and concerning the contentment of the constant and contentment among all parts of care with indignation and contentment among all parts of care with indignation and contentment of care with indignation and care with a care with indignation and care with a care with a

IMPORTANT! We have private information from of an invasion by Mexico.

of an invasion by Mexico.

Is the country to be plunged into perfidy and war without a chance to be heard? Shall the folly, treachery, and guilty, absurd an-bition of one man be allowed to plunge us into untold calamities? Why won't Mr. Van Buren allow the Legislature of New-York to speak out ?-Tribune.

### THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

PRIDAY MORNING, WAY 3, 1844.

of the Confederacy, to-morrow Canada may be acquired to add strength to another. And, after that might have been obtained, still another and further provision be made. The United States are to assume all the necuniary liabilities of that translated on the confederacy of the conf might have seen obtained, sith another and intuities against the pecuniary liabilities of that sreputlies of acquisitions would become necessary to equalize same all the pecuniary liabilities of that sreputlies of and adjust the balance of political power. Finally, villains, land-pirates and men-stealers, to the tune of in the progress of this spirit of universal dominion, the part of the Confederacy which is now weakes!, with Mexico until they or Mexico, or both, shall cry, would find itself still weaker from the impossibility of securing new theatres for those peculiar institutions which it is charged with being desirous to explunged, to the ruin of the commerce, and the seristitutions. In the end, therefore, there would be two slave and three free States probably added to the Union. If this view of the soil and geography of Texas be correct, it might serve to diminish the zeal both of those who oppose and those who are

strong is the Lord God who judges her, and she shall ]

Texas and American governments, conducted on the part of the former by Messrs. Van Zundt and Henderson, and on the part of the latter by Messrs. Upshur were ordered to lie on the table and be printed. On and on the part of the latter by Messrs. Upshur and Calhoun. This correspondence is calculated to the same day, the motion to print 10,000 copies of a shock and appul the cicilized world. It exhibits the American government, professedly republican and christian, undisguisedly and avowedly zealous to perpetuate slavery and the slave trade throughout the world. It shows that the slaveholding power has perfect mastery over the nation, and that this power regards the security and growth of the slave system as the one scent interest of the United States in support the one great interest of the United States, in support versel and cargo. The report also abuses abolitionof which no peril too frightful can be encountered, no ists, British and American, 'in good set terms.' On sacrifice too great can be made! We read the documents with amazement, with abhorrence, almost with of this 'peculiar' production, Mr. Giddings took the incredulity. They reveal an amount of hypocrisy and floor, and made one of his strong, clear, and unanvillany, of treachery and oppression, unexampled in swerable protestations against the daring and incessar the criminal history of any nation, either in ancient or modern times. Truly, monsters rule over us; and all fear of God, and all regard for man, have fled from the land. 'Shall I not visit for these things? suith pended in the beginning of this session, in establishing nation as this?"

to us, under date of April 28th, as follows-(a portion of his letter we are obliged to omit)-

By this time, you will have seen the treaty and acthe Senate with shouts of laughter, and that a lively dealers in mankind. sympathy was felt by the majority, in the cruel situa-Mr. C. himself has not hesitated to express, in private circles, his deep disappointment at the reception his work has met with, which, however, with a beau-stood when he said that he had had some experience his work has met with, which, the shocking bluniful magnanimity, he imputes to the shocking blunin relation to this matter of the slave trade. It would ders, committed by Upshur in the inception of the treaty. 'He (Mr. C.) came into the affair when it House presented his views in regard to that traffic, was too late to rectify them, and thus he, innocent seul, is obliged to bear other men's sins.' 'Tis a pily, for I apprehend he has more of his own than he can treaty, not merely by its nature, but also by the form treaty, not merely by its nature, but also by the form money of his constituents taken to compensate slave and manner of it, will cust him of the modern of dealers for the escape of their victims, while those reputation as a patriot and statesman, which he had reputation as a patriot and statesman, which he had before. Sic semper tyrannis. Now let ex cathedra if they opened their mouths to lisp one word on the Brownson come to the rescue with desperation. Let him retouch the fancy sketches of his beau ideal of a statesman. Blair and Rives will now assist him, at When he came to state that the people of New-York least in painting the apotheosis of their quandom

ume, be as pleased as I am, that Henry Clay, notwithstanding past and very grave delinquencies, has declared for the right. He has not said all I wish he had, but he has said enough to exclude Texas forever. There are some errors of fact and of reasoning in his address, which I intend to discuss. If I understand him aright, in speaking of the future republics be independent, without the full and free consent of injured Mexico, in any shape,) he has indicated sentievery sincere and singleminded abolitionist. 'Each,' preme Court for errors, which the Court committed. cuted and oppressed, driven into exile by either of the others. When we consider the actual relation of the Havana, as conclusive evidence that the negroes Canada to the pre-eminently 'oppressed' of the Universe 'ladinos,' largid slaves. On this point the oppressed in the same of the same ted States, it cannot reasonably be doubted that he had them fully in view when he penned this sentence. But if I mistake his meaning here, there can be no But if I mistake his meaning here, there can be no one party, without the presence or knowledge of the mistake as to his presenting this republic, in case of other; and that they authorized the transportation of other; mistake as to his presenting this republic, it cannot be authorized the transportation of stavery. Upon careful and repeated perupoint of fact and by the laws of Spain were, and were sal of his letter, I am of opinion, notwithstanding proved to be in our courts. But the Committee say, his detestable speech in the Senate in 1839, and that other abominable one at Richmond in Indiana, that cient evidence for issuing the passports! Mr. G. the has now got back to a position consistent with the meant no disrespect to the Committee, when he said early stand he took against slavery in Kentucky. I that the acts, words or writings of one party were not an anxious to hear the opinions of yourself and other friends on this subject, but I feel that it would be triffing question of property; but the Committee unnatural and culpable to conceal my own. Had the case been reversed, and Van Buren taken Clay's issue of the liberty or slavery, life or death of forty ground, and Clay Van Buren's, (for he has, in substance, declared bimself for annexation,) I should passport, one charge this country with a debt most cheerfully have made good the pledge I gave in of \$70,000! and involve Ohio in the guilt and infaformer letter, and which my course

Houses. I am gratified to be able to say that the bitter-dence, as associates of British emissaries, and subjects est northern opponents, and the coldest old discoura-of British influence: and it reproves the people of gers of the anti-slavery agitation, de now generally New-York and of the free States for not treating the acknowledge here, that slavery has been at the bottom Africans as property and not as persons .. Mr. G. de of nearly all the commercial, industrial and pecuniary nied that any foreigner reaching our shores, would be derangements, with which the free States have claimed as a slave. Where is the law by which a been regularly persecuted, and from which we have Cuban slaveholder can come to the Empire State, suffered so often, so intensely, and so ruinously for forty years. They freely admit that anti-slavery, and chattel? Such law does not exist. On that soil mas ti-Texas and tariff, (synonymous in our country and ter and slave stand on an equal footing. They have imes with free labor,) are identified. I cannot give an equal right to name and to claim each other as inferior reasons."

### John Tyler's Message.

nnexed for the benefit of the North! Can brazen efthe declaration, 'To Mexico, the Executive is dis- vote,' replied Mr. G. posed to pursue a conciliatory course, and to render Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. Mr. Giddings continued, her the most ample justice'? Shame! shame!

dings of Ohio,) on the resolves of the Massachusetts Legislature against the slave property representation in Congress. Our estimate of it is feebly inocated by our publishing it entire, to the exclusion of much large majority.

One of the most bold and remarkable avowals ever one of the mo in Congress. Our estimate of it is feebly indicated The motion to print was finally laid on the table by a ulated too widely. Down with this blood-comented Union!

### Great Meeting in New-York.

There was a very large meeting held in New-York city, on the 23d the annexation of Texas. Albert Gallatin presided,

Tr On Tuesday next, the Tenth Annual Meeting the interest of the whole country. of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Apollo Hall, 410 Broadway, New-York city, and of South Corolina, who is in favor of annexation, but at the most important crisis since the organization of is also a lawyer of considerable reputation, suggested be Society, both in regard to the anti-slavery cause to Mr. B., that his doctrine of salus populi, suprema and the fate of the nation. We entreat the inflexible lez, set uside the whole Constitution. Mr. B. was advocates and friends of emencipation, near or remote also called to order for irrelevancy, but the chairman in our land, to consider their presence indispensable (Mr. Winthrop) decided that by way of illustration, at that meeting. 'We've not a man to spare.' Then the reference to the annexation of Texas was admissivally ! like the waves of the deep.

Mr. Below further said, that it was upon this

Letter from David L. Child. WASHINGTON, April 21, 1844.

Accompanying the Treaty is a voluntinous corres-condence carried on since Dec. 1812, between the The Massachusetts resolutions against the annexa

the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged on such a a bar to the introduction into this House, by its cor stituents, of this subject of the slove trade, and the We have not any room for comments Indeed, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations [Mr speechless horror is the only frame of mind that seems to be the most suitable and expressive.

Our attentive correspondent at Washington writes that 'delicate subject.' Now, however, he reports a bill to take \$70,000 from the people of this to pay Cuba slaveholders for human flesh and blood which has escaped from their piratical hands. A ma jority of the House stand in the unenviable attitude o companying documents, which were transmitted to holding a gag in the mouths of their constituents with the Senate on Monday last. I am informed that the one hand, while they thrust the other into the pockets reading of some portions of the same was received by of the people, to take their money to pay over to the

The chairman of the Foreign Committee now as on of Mr. Calhoun's particular friends in that body. us to vote the people's money to print an argument to convince them that they ought to become the insurer of Spanish slavers! Mr. G. said he would be under well stand under. Seriously, I am assured that this He (Mr. G.) would not sit here in silence, and see the of the Foreign Committee (Mr. Ingersoll) concurred subject of the execrable traffic.

Mr. G. then went into a brief narrative of the fact arrested the slaves on their arrival within our jurisdiction, and claimed salvage upon them.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said that it was the people Connecticut who claimed salvage on the Africans. Mr. Giddings hoped that no man in Connected had thus treated his fellow-creatures as goods and chattels'; for he was descended from Connecticut pa rentage. This case, he continued, had been fully litt gated before the highest tribunal in the country, and the captives set free; and now the Hon. Chairman o port undertakes to reverse the judgment of the Su This was a most extraordinary document. It assigns obtained by Ruiz & Montez at the custom-h mittee based their whole theory. Now it would b remembered, that these passports were obtained by would here make them conclusive evidence on the human beings! They go further, and make thes The tariff is now the great subject before both out the principles of our own Declaration of Indepen

them much credit for motives, but I am glad to see property. Mr. G. denied that man can be the property them come to right conclusions, though for wrong or of man under the federal Constitution. That instrument speaks only of 'persons.' At the instance of Mr. Madison, slavery was not permitted to be recor nized by the Constitution. But the chairman of the The Message of the President, accompanying the Committee contended that a ship, in entering a for-Treaty, is easily and summarily described, to wit: eign port, carries with it the laws of the nation to impudent, hypocritical, mendacious, and infernal. Its which it belongs. I deny it, said Mr. Giddings; there language is smooth, but it has a diabolical purpose. is no such principle in the faw of nations. It was Its pretended regard for the prosperity of the com- got up in the other end of the capitol, for a particular merce of the North is all a hollow sham; for what case, (that of the Enterprise,) in which slaves were concord have freemen with slaveholders, and in what carried in an American vessel into the British West particular are their interests identical? Texas is to be Indies. It was sustained by southern men, and by frontery go beyond this? Was there ever a more fla- mously, said Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. By thirty-three grant disregard of truth and honor than is seen in votes out of fifty-two; but the free States did no 'They were present,' rejoined was sufficient for the present to say, that no such principle of international law had an existence. Mr. C. J Ingersoll cried, it is the law of all civilized nations. More than nine columns of our present number are Mr. G. defied him to bring a single approved writer occupied with this Report, (signed also by Mr. Gid-dings of Ohio,) on the resolves of the Massachusetts never had an existence until the adoption in the Senate of the resolutions in the case of the Enterprise.

able and valuable documents ever presented to the heard in Congress or among mankind, was made by country, and cannot be perused too carefully, nor cirMr. Belser of Ala., in a discussion on a bill for the improvement of Western rivers and harbors. He is strict constructionist and state-rights man, and repudiates the doctrine of any power in Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of rivers or harbors in any part of the country! But then he held ultimo, of persons opposed to that it might be done by the overruling doctrine of that it might be done by the overruling doctrine of and some of the most distinguished citizens of the expediency and necessity ;-as territory might be acplace acted among the officers of the meeting. A letter quired to save the lives, property and rights of citiwas read from Chancellor Kent, apologizing for his non-attendance. He was decidedly opposed to annexation. The speeches and the resolutions were decided, firm and patriotic, but we have no room for them. The United States had guaranteed to the southern States the protection of slavery, the annexation The Crisis! Raily, Friends of Freedom!!

same doctrine of expediency and necessity that he had voted to refund Jackson's fine, and that Jefferson had effected the acquisition of Louisiana; reading from a message of Jefferson, in which it was declared that the measure was demanded by the situation of the country, and was expedient. Mr. Belser might also have read from Jefferson's letters an explicit admission that the measure was unconstitutional.

Will you deem it incredible that a representative in Congress should have unpacked his heart of such stuff? We shall soon see things done more surprising than any which have been yet said. The southerners were made uncomfortable by Belser's honesty, for they do say ' he is an honest man.' This reminds me of the honest thieves' in the play. He only said publicly what most of the southern members do not hesitate to say privately in every lobby, committee room and street corner. Mr. Calhoun says it in the re cesses of the Department of State. I am credibly in formed, that he said to the Mexican Minister, in one of the conferences on Texas, that 'The blacks are happy in the South, much happier than they could be if free; that it could not be disguised, however, that Christendom is combined against the institution of slavery; that its safety is thereby endangered, and that it was as the only remaining resource against this danger, and not from any disposition to ill-treat Mexico, or to have a collision with her, that this government was negotiating for the annexation of Texas.' Gen. Almonto is represented to have inquired Why, if he [Mr. C.] desired to avoid a collision with Mexico, his government did not leave Texas as it is, an independent State, capable (as the fact of her recognition by the United States supposes) of maintaining her independence. There was no probability that the Texans would abolish slavery.' 'But,' Mr. C. rejoined, the abolitionists are very formidable there are only 25,000 slaves in Texas, and they will buy them and set them free.' Mr. C. forgot, in his fear of the abolitionists, that the Constitution of Texas does not permit a slave to be emancipated withou

the consent of the Legislature.
The unscrupulousness and desperation with which the Executive and his annexationists are prosecuting their work, surpass any thing which I could have in agined, long as I have been accustomed to regard them as capable of every thing but good. The treaty goes to the Senate to-morrow, where I assure you again, its defeat is just as sure as the laws of nature There is in the city an address to the public from Mr. Clay, fully 'defining his position.' It will probably reach you in print before your next publication, very likely on Thursday morning.

The Mexican minister, I understand from good authority, is about to leave Washington for New-York there to await events. The treaty, until it is ratified, is a nullity, and there is no reason why Gen. Almonte should do more at present than cease his relations with the Executive, which I think it not unlikely he may do to such an extent as to prevent the Executive and its organs from fabricating and propagating falsehoods respecting a pretended assent of Mexico to the proposed robbery. D. L. C.

# Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren on Annexa-

At length, these rival candidates for the Presidency have publicly committed themselves on the question of annexation. To the letter of Mr. Clay, which may be found in preceding columns, we refer our reader for a knowledge of its contents. On the whole, it is more explicit and more satisfactory than we had anticipated, though it is far from being all that we could desire. Mr. Clay says- Annexation and war with Mexico are identical. Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas.' Again he says-'I consider the annexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign powers, danger ous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and pocalled for by any general expression of public opinion.' This language is emphatic, and binds Mr. Clay to oppose the annexation so long as Mexico is hostile

to such a measure, and 'public opinion' in this country is adverse to the proposed alliance. He does not say, however, that it would be an unconstitutional act at any time; and this we regret. But his letter is in season to produce a salutary effect on the public mind, at least pro tempore. Mr. Van Buren thinks the annexation constitutional; but, under present circumstances, unjust toward Moxico unfair in principle, and tending directly to a was

er, or that England has any idea of such an acquisition-but should England attempt anything of the kind, it would be the duty of this country to defeat her pur pose by the exercise of all the means in our power. He says that Mexico may prolong her struggle to regain Texas to such an extent as to render it the duty of this government, for the necessary protection of its peace and interests, to interfere in the controversy; and that the views he now expresses relate entirely to the present state of affairs, and must not be considered as obligatory upon him as President of the United States, under different circumstances, should he be

be induced to cede her territory to any European pow-

elected to that office. Of course ! Mr. Van Buren's letter is a very long one, and ably written, though with his characteristic caution. He

sums up his views as follows :-If, after the whole subject had been brought be If, after the whole subject had been brought be-fore the country and fully discussed, as it now will be, the Senate and House of Representatives, a large por-tion of the former, and the whole of the latter baving been chosen by the people after the question of annex-ation had been brought before the country for its ma-ture consideration, should express an opinion in favor of annexation, I would hold it to be my further duty to employ the executive power to carry into full and fair effect the wishes of a majority of the people of the existing States, thus constitutionally and solemnly

Our Washington Correspondent, under date of April 28, says- There is the greatest possible comnotion here among the political elements. The southern portion of the Democracy are furious at Van Buren's letter; for their watchword is, Now, or never.' There is considerable chance that he will be dropped, and Tyler, Cass, or Calhoun, taken up."

The Hutchinsons -- Farewell Concert ! The Hutchinson Family will give a Concert at the Melodeon on Saturday evening. It is positively the last one for the season. Now for a bumper!

OMISSION. We promised to lay before our readers, this week, the proceedings of the numerous meetings which have been held in various parts of Great Britain, respecting the horrible doom of John L. Brown, in South Carolina, for aiding a female slave to run away; also the memorial to the Churches in that State, signed by an immense number of ministers and office-bearers belonging to various Churches in the United Kingdom; and also certain proceedings relating to the Scotch delegation now in this country but the length of the important documents we have felt it proper to publish without delay, has made it impracticable for us to fulfil our promise. Many comications are unavoidably omitted this week.

WM. BASSETT, late of Lynn, requests his correspondents to direct their favors to MEADOWS, NORTHAMPTON, Mass.

Physiology, Phrenology, Neurology, etc. MARKED Busts, neatly made, adapted to Buchan, an's Neurology. Also, Busts adapted to Fowler's Combe's, and Spurzheim's Phrenology, together with the various Physiological and Phrenological Books, Pamphlets, Charts and Tracts, of Graham, Alcott, Fowler, Combe, and others, for sale by BELA MARSH, April 26.

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For the Liberator. A PRIESTLY DEFENDER OF SLAVERY. On reading a defence of Slavery by the Rev. George Junkin, D. D., President of Miami University.

BY MISS SARAH J. CLARKE. 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me, Matt. 25, 40.

'If any man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and he will come unto him and make our abode with him.' John 14, 23.

'for ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them and walk in them.'

The southern sun has left the sky, The southern stars are shining high ;-See now through yonder shadowy grove, With stealthy tread, a dark form move-Seeks he to rob or slay ? He comes a worn heart-broken one, And with a low, despairing moan, He casts him down to pray

He may not kneel in freedom there, And raise a full toned, fervent prayer, His brother sways the rod! Thus he his evening offering Of prayer and praise, must trembling bring, And crouching like a guilty thing, Must whisper to his God.

he is a slave-yet forms of light Spread over him their pinions white The angel of the Covenant Is bending o'er him now, And, lo! he sets the seal of Heaven Upon that midnight brow

He rises from that silent prayer, And hope hath triumphed o'er despair, And stilled is Passion's storm ; Now the anoigted eye may trace The spirit breathing in that face, The Godhead in that form Oh strange, and dread, and startling truth !

To bid the careless sneer depart, To shake with fear the strong man's beart, And blanch the cheek of youth ! On southern plains Emanuel stands-He lifts on high his fettered hands-He shrinks beneath his master's lash-His blood flows through the bondman's gash! The spirit of the living God Is crushed by the oppressor's rod ! Jehovah, at whose mighty word The fountains of the deep are stirred ! Jehovah, He whose frown is night, Whose anger death, whose smile is light ! Jehovah, He whose finger, worlds From chaos wheels, to chaos huris ! He who from everlasting reigns, The soul of all things-is in chains!

Embassador of that dread Throne, Before which angels bon Oh, learned Doctor, and High Priest, Behold the picture now God in thy brother is enslayed, And, lo! what doest thou

Thou seest him as with outstretched arms And pleading voice he stands; Thou coldly bid'at him go obey His earthly lord's commands : Like Pilate, thou dost yield him up, But washest not thu hands. Ha! Slavery, darest thou proclaim

By Heaven ordained and blest? Slavery, that sink of human life, Within whose loathsome breast All vile, and dark, and hideous things, In foul confusion rest!

Qur God, a God of tyrants base ! A God of whips and chaine Thy mad words cause the warm life blood To curdle in our veins: We marvel the bold hand that wrote. Unpalsied yet remains!

Thou sure hast found a new law now-The old is void and dead ; That by the sweat of our brother's brow We are to eat our bread : And God hath willed that while in case, We loll our life away, His poorer children bear the heat And burden of the day !

That while erect we proudly sta They bend all humbly down,-Like dogs, leap at our lighest word, And tremble at our frown.

Back, back, into your servile soul, The bold blasphemous lie ! When God can make a grovelling slave, Divinity can die!

Oh, for the scathing fire which glows In strong indignant verse ! Then would I all thy guilt disclose, Thy recreant deeds rehearse, Thou joy of tyrants ! blessed of those Whose blessing is a curse!

This strain may die upon thine ear, Its memory may depart, But the fearful truth now written here. Let it burn upon thy heart ! Let it ring upon thy soul again! Let it pierce thee as a sword!

Thou wouldst buy, and sell, and scourge, and chair JEHOVAH, CHRIST THY LORD! New-Brighton, Pa. April, 1844.

SONNETS.

From the strong fetters of the wintry frost, The streams exulting leap along their way, And flowers whose gentle hues our eye had lost, By the blue river open to the day; Life in its fairest forms is bursting forth O'er forest, plain, and mountain ; - nor alone In the fresh beauties of the blooming earth, Is the strange magic of the spring time shown; We feel it in our breasts, and bear within, A heart that leaps like the unfettered streams

And from the light that shines around, we win, E'en in our darkest hours, some transient gleams To cheer us on that way, so dark and lone, Along whose desert sands, some scattered flowers ar strewn.

From budding flowers, and trees that on the air Shed odors sweeter than Elysian gales, There comes a voice, forbidding to despair, When every hope that cheered our spirit fails. If in thy madness thou hast dreamed of bliss, Go forth alone at such an hour as this, And let these Zephyrs soothe thy wounded heart To the dim eye shall come a beaming light,

To the pale cheek a fresh and radiant bl And strength be thine in sorrow's deepest night, To bear with manly soul, the darkest doom; For in these opening buds we see the power That to the winter of the heart sends many a sunn hour.

OH! BLEST ARE THEY. Oh! blest are they who silent weep Upon the breast of the forgiven, Who bless each other, and will keep Love's promise mutually given Oh! blest are they, who win sgain The friend whom they have wept at lesing, And who a blessed heaven regain, The path of peace forever choosing ! Let all bitter doubts remove,

Heal the heart's deep-seated sorrow

From the Source of Love we borrow.

Tears of reconciling love,

REFORMATORY.

Attempts at murder: our years ending Dec. 1834,

Capital assalts on Femals: Four years ending Dec. 1834,

The above table fully establishes the fact, that

FIRST CLASS.

" 1832, " 1835,

SECOND CLASS.

Offences not Capital.

Thus it will be seen, that in the second and third

It is an encouraging consideration to the friend

Chillingworth and Goldsmith; of Franklin and Liv-ingston; of Rush and Howard; of Fox and Pitt; of Wilberforce and Romilly; and even of Him above

based on moral principle, but violates it : that it can-

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-

AN ACT

CONCERNING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives in General Court assembled, and by the au

Sec. 1. The punishment of Death is hereby abol-shed in this Commonwealth. Sec. 2. The crime of murder shall hereafter be

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Christian Register.

The Letter of the English Unitarian Minister

BENJAMIN F. NEWHALL.

All which is respectfully submitted.

nished in the State Prison for life

Executions

Minority Report on Capital Punishment.

Minority Report on Capital Punishment.

[CONCLUDED.]

It is generally admitted, even by the supporters of capital punishment, that there are many evils attending public executions, and that, in most cases, the moral influence is extremely corrupting; but it is frequently asked, and often with a great deal of apparent triumph, where are the benefits of abolition? Show us results, says the objector, that will warrant the experiment. That man, who rests the merit of this subject on moral truth, does not allow himself to talk about an experiment. With such a man there can be no experiment, when truth is allowed to exert its whole influence and power. Success is as certain in the application of truth, as God is unchangeable. Still there need be no reluctance to weigh this matter in the scale of actual demon-Arson-2 periods: Two years ending Dec. 1836, For the seven crimes : During the first periods, to weigh this matter in the scale of actual demonstration; imperfectly as men have grasped the true principles of the correction of moral evil. Blessings have already been found, even in the little advance the world has made in the application of moral pow-er; and more will be found, as the application of the me shall be more widely extended. The absence of the numerous evils, vices, crimes and contamina-tions, which have attended these demonstrations of popular indignation in past time, is a blessing of no small consideration as to the true merit of this ques-Offences for which the Punishment of Death was tion. That this blessing is already attained, is almost too self-evident for comment. nost too self-evident for comment.

The great object of public executions has been

professedly to produce influence as a spectacle. That ground seems now to be yielded, and in yielding that, the chief argument is answered. There is ing that, the chief argument is answered. There is almost an universal acknowledgment in the public mind, that the secresy of executions has resulted in an improvement of the public morals. This is but one step toward the great object, the abolition of the penalty of death; and, if benefits are acknowledged in this small beginning, who shall assume that they will not be greater in its consummation? Three years ending with 1829, Offences for which the Punishment of to be inflicted. Three years ending with 1829. 108

But history furnishes facts where the mitigation of the death penalty has been attended with benefits. Rome for two and a half centuries, is said to have been governed without the law of blood for blood, classes, in which no change of punishment took place, the committals rise in the one case from 46,833 to 51,701, and in the other, from 1705 to 2245, that is, in its application to Roman citizens. During this long period, the life of a Roman citizen was held inviolable, and the nation prospered. Blackstone says: 'The republic flourished during this period —out, under the Emperors, severe punishments were revived, and the empire fell.' The history of the showing quite a considerable increase of crime in the latter case, an increase unrepressed by 33 executions within nine years. It is in the first class alone (that in which the mitigation took place) that a diminution is observable, the number sinking from 4622 to 4292, a decrease of 330. Another series of great Russian empire furnishes the world with the freat Russian empire formenes the world with the fact that it is unnecessary to take life for crime. Exceutions are rarely ever resorted to, and if ever, only in some extreme case—and yet crimes are no more frequent than in other more civilized and polished restorm. House of Commons, 24th August, 1843) exhibits for the period of eight years preceding 1842, a compari-son between those countries in which commutations or pardons were granted; those countries in which

in some extreme case—anu y frequent than in other more civilized and patients. Indeed, travellers say that crime is not so frequent as in other European countries.

The Empress Catherine, in giving her instructions for forming a new code of laws, says, 'Experience demonstrates that the frequent repetition of capital punishments never yet made man better. If, then, I can show that in the ordinary state of society, the death of a citizen is neither necessary nor useful, I death of a citizen is neither necessary nor useful, that of acquittals on the ground of insanity; and fourthly, that of acquittals in general. To do this, they compare the commitments for murder in the years following those of executions; of commutation; of the acquittals, with the commitments in the years in which they respectively occurred. The following the execution of all convicted, the commitments for murder had decreased two per cent. In the year following the execution of all convicted, the commitments for murder had decreased two per cent. In the year following acquittals on the commutations, they show a decrease of thirty-five commutations. commutations, they show a decrease of thirty-five per cent. In the year following acquittals on the ground of insanity, they show a decrease of thirty-five per cent. In the years following those in which as 1785. He visited its desert regions, as well as its most populous cities; travelled over its most frequented and public highways, and in his own prithere were commitments and no convictions, they show a decrease of twenty-three per cent. vate carriage, attended by only one servant, and yet without fear or molestation. On his way from Peters-Thus, from a careful examination of the facts made known officially, it will be seen that murder burg to Moscow, he guet a young lady of distinction, travelling several hundred miles under the care and protection of a poor ignorant Siberian peasant; and he was convinced, he says, that she was perfectly safe. In speaking of his own travels and safety, of the state of society generally, and of the incident just mentioned, after his return to England, he said. These are the prepulsable that we Englishmen prevails most extensively in England, under a sys tem of invariable executions; more than when the executive mercy interferes with commutations; more than when juries practically set aside the law by verdicts of insanity; and more even than when there is a total failure of justice through acquittal Such facts are full of interest to every philanthropic 'These are the people that we Englishmen avages.' This state of society in Russia must heart, as well as to the intelligent inquirer after the true principles of moral reform. Such facts, from demonstrate that the disuse of capital punishment has not at least deluged that country with blood and such a source, ought to weigh much in matters of

The case of the English colony at Bombay, in It is an encouraging consideration to the friends of reform, that, in our own land and nation, a spirit of deep and settled benevolence is gaining ground in an departments of society. The evils of war, the wrongs of the slave, the debasement of the drunkard, the suffering of the lunatic, the degradation and neglect of the poor, the ignorance of youth, together with many others, are subjects that are deeply engaging the attention of society. A hand benevolence is reached out to all classes, and the morally diseased are hidden to rise up and walk The case of the English colony at Bombay, in India, is in point as to the benefits of the abolition of severe penalties. Sir James Markintosh, in his parting charge to the grand jury, July 20th, 1811, makes this declaration: 'Since my arrival here in May, 1804, the punishment of death has not been inflicted by this court. Now the population subject to our jurisdiction, either locally or personally, cannot be less than two hundred thousand persons. Whether any evil consequence has yet arisen from so unusual (and in the British dominions unexampled) a circumstance, as the disuse of capital punishment, for so long a period as seven years, or among a populamorally diseased are bidden to rise up and walk. Even the criminal is beginning to be recognized as

cumstance, as the disuse of capital punishment, for so long a period as seven years, or among a population so considerable, is a question which you are entitled to ask, and to which I have the means of affording you a satisfactory answer.'

'From May, 1736, to May, 1763, (seven years, the capital convictions amounted to 141, and the executions were 47. The annual average of persons who suffered death was almost seven, and the sons who suffered death was almost seven, and the annual average of capital crimes ascertained to have been perpetrated was nearly 20.

From May, 1804, to May, 1811, (seven years,) there have been 109 capital convictions. The anthere have been 109 capital convictions. The annual average of the seven years, and Montesquiev. It is the weakness of Erasmus and Sir Thomas Mcore; of the seven years, and the seven years, and the seven years, and the seven years, and years, years,

there have been 109 capital convictions. The annual average, therefore, of capital crimes legally proved to have been perpetrated during that period, is between 15 and 16. During this period, there

them all, "who came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them."

Having examined some of the claims that this law puts forth for public support,—having considered it in its relation to the moral law,—having considered have been no capital executions.

As the population of this island has much more than doubled during the last fifty years, the annual average of capital convictions ought to have been

forty, in order to show the same proportion of criminality with that of the first seven years.' it as to its deterring and correcting influence,— having looked for its authority in the Bible,—hav-ing consulted the opinions of the wise and good, that have had experience as to its utility,—I cannot It here appears that the capital crimes of the last seven years have only been about one third of those

of the first seven years, though the population was much more mixed. In Tuscany, the abolition of capital punish

adopt any other conclusion than this, that the law In Tuscany, the abolition of capital punishment has perhaps had the fullest trial, and the fairest of any one now furnished by history. In a report made to the French Chamber of Deputies on the subject, in 1830, it is said, 'It was abolished during a period of twenty-five years in Tuscany, by the Grand Duke Leopold, and the mildness of the penal legislation had so improved the character of the people there, that there was a time when the prisons of the Grand Duchy were found entirely empty. Behold enough to prove sufficiently that the abolition of the punishment of death is capable of producing the most salutary effects. based on moral principle, but violates it; that it cannot claim support from any just and reasonable interpretation of scripture; that its execution has ever
been attended with numerous evils; that its abolition, as far as known, has produced signal benefits.
These considerations leave me no ground to do otherwise in the discharge of duty, than to recommend
to the House the abolition of capital punishment, and
with this recommendation, to ask leave to introduce
the following bill. the following bill.

tion of the punishment of death is capable of producing the most salutary effects.

Dr. Franklin says, that 'in Tuscany, where murder was not punished with death, only five had been
committed in twenty years; while in Rome, where
that punishment is inflicted with great pomp and
parade, eixty murders were committed in the short
space of three months, in the city and vicinity;
while the manners, principles and religion in both
places are the same.

A French gentleman, speaking of the benefits

A French gentleman, speaking of the benefits resulting from the same, says, 'The fact is so fully recognized, that no one thinks of disputing it.'

Another gentleman says, 'There is no doubt, the same, as follows:

Sec. 1. The punishment of D ished in this Commonwealth. that the abolition of torture and capital punishment was attended in Tuscany with the most satisfactory

Sec. 3. All other crimes now punishable with Death, shall hereafter be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, at the discretion of the courk Sec. 4. Nothing in this act shall be understood to results.

In Belgium, capital punishment has been almost entirely disused since 1829. The returns made to the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, and printed by their order, gives us the following statistical table of crimes committed and punished:

From 1796 to 1814, 19 years, there were 533 exercises 200 contests pattern 21 per annum. From make any of the crimes, now punishable with Death, bailable, otherwise than they would have been if this act had not passed.

ecutions, 399 murders, making 21 per annum. From 1815 to 1829, 15 years, there were 71 executions, 114 murders, or 8 per annum. From 1830 to 1834, five years, there were no executions, 20 murders

From these statistics, the result appears altogether in favor of a mitigated penalty. I know it is said that these statistics cannot be relied upon; but it

that these statistics cannot be relied upon; but it is worthy of remark, that they are generally derived from such sources as ought to entitle them to credit. The following statistical facts, as to the state of crime in England and Wales, since the change in the penal laws, are entitled to great consideration, especially by those who see murder, robbery, arson, and all other crimes following closely every act of amelioration. The following is taken from the English official returns:

In consequence of notices in the 'Christian Register' and the 'Christian World,' a meeting of Unitarian Ministers, numbering about fifty, was held in Berry Street Vestry, on Thursday, Feb. 29, 1844, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering whether any, and if any, what reply should be made to the recently received Address from One Hundred and Eighty Five Unitarian Ministers of Great Britain and Ireland, on the subject of Slavery.

Res. Converse Fanners, D. D. of Cambridge, was

England and Wales .- Crimes and Double Periods. Executions, Committals Resolutions for their adoption.

The Address from the British Unitarian Min

Forgery—2 periods: Ten years ending Dec. 1829, 1839, Horse stealing—2 periods: Nine years ending Dec. 1829,

Burglery and house-breaking: Six years ending Dec. 1839, 11 1838,

was then read.

A discussion then arose upon the first resolution, as presented by Mr. Lothrop, which provided that a Reply should-be made to the Address just read.

This discussion, Rev. Messrs. Ellis, Lothrop, Stetson,

the crimes specified have sensibly decreased since the material change in the laws. Another table il instrates the facts in a more striking manner still, showing the contrast between the increase, on the one hand, of those offences in the punishment of which no change had taken place, and on the other,

Abstract of the Criminal Commitments for England and Wales, divided into three clusses. 3. Resolved, That a Committee of nine persons

3. Resolved, That a Committee of nine persons be now appointed by the Chair to select and nominate to this meeting, the persons to compose the Committee proposed in the second Resolution.

The Committee of nine, having been appointed, subsequently reported to the meeting a list of names to constitute the Committee of five, which Report was accepted. One of the gentlemen, whose names were received having declined environ another was were reported, having declined serving, another wa chosen; and the Committee then stood as follows: Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, N. H. ed serving, another was

Samuel K. Lothrop, of Boston. Samuel J. May, of Lexington. J. H. Morrison, of New-Bedford. Geo. E. Ellis, of Charlestown.

Adjourned to meet in the same place on the second Thursday of April next, at noon, to hear the Re port of the Committee.

An adjourned meeting was accordingly held on Thursday, April 11th. Dr. Francis, Moderator, in the Chair About the same number as before were port of the Cor

Mr. Morrison, from the Committee appointed at the former meeting, reported a letter as a Reply to the Address received from Great Britain and Ire-

A few amendments to the letter were made, and then, with one dissenting vote, the Report was ac-

Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M. Met according to adjournment; when a general discussion took place, in which Messrs. Stetson, A. D. Jones. Frost, Allen of Northboro', Thompson of Salem, Ellis, Morrison, and Brooks of Boston, Lothrop, May of Lexington, Pierpont, J. F. Clarke, and Robbins of Chelsea, took part. The following votes were then passed without

Voted, That the Report [of the Committee] be adopted, to be sent to our brethren in Great Britain and Ireland as a Reply to their Address, and that it be placed in the hands of a Committee for signa-

Messrs. Lothrop of Boston, Stetson of Medford,

and Thompson of Salem, were nominated and accepted by the meeting as their Committee.

Voted. That the same gentlemen be a Committee to obtain what funds may be needed in procuring signatures, and forwarding the reply.

Voted. That the Committee be requested to have

a sufficient number of copies of the letter, reported to the meeting, printed; to forward a copy to every Unitarian clergyman in the United States, as far as known, with the request to each that he will return it to the Committee with his name subscribed, if he think proper as soon as convenient; when a reason-able time shall have clapsed, to provide for the en-

as he may think proper.

C. Francis, Moderator. Samuel May, Secretary.

the submission of Texas, in case our government re-fuse its sanction to the annexation, is brutum fulmen. If Texas be so rash and infatuated as to offer propo-cals of transferring to England the right of eminent

For, earliest of enterprising pioneers, La Salle, in the spring of 1684, left Rochelle for Louisiana. His

and all creeping things, that His Most Christian much affected.—William was Majesty, the High and Puissant Prince, Louis XIV, parting both were much affected Majesty, the High and russam that all the lands, habitable, or inhabitable, of the regions circumjacent, against all powers and principalities whatsoever. His arms were carved on the luxurious trees of Texas, and his standard planted on her ground; and by no treaty since, nor public document—always excepting the general cession of Louisiana—has France ever relinquished her right to the province, as colonized unlinquished her right to the province, as colonized unlinquished.

general cession of Louisiana—has France ever re linquished her right to the province, as colonized under her banner and by her people.

More fortunate and prudent—if the possession of Texas be a blessing, or a right to its territory be an advantage—than our government, the French have made no treaty with Mexico, defining the boundaries between the mutual possessions of the two countries. To all France did not cede to us, in express terms, she can prefer claims a thousand times more substantial than our visionary rights.

Therefore, General Henderson had better be advised to proceed straightway to France, and nego-

vised to proceed straightway to France, and nego-tiate with that country, whose claims upon Texas are thus shown to be more reasonable than certainly any England can pretend, or our government claim, and whose capacity for purchase, or other means of acquisition, are at least as specious.

From the N. O. Picayune.

Singular Case.

There are now before the District Court two suits, and if the allegations of the plaintiff in both of them be proven, they will develope a case of unparalleled hardship, cruelty and oppression. The principal of these suits is that of Sally Miller vs. John F. Miller. The plaintiff, in her petition for a trial, represents that she is a native of Germany, of honest parentage and legitimate birth; that in early infancy her parents congrated to Louisiana; that they soon after died, while she (Sally) was yet of tender age, and too young to assert or be aware of her rights; that she was illegally and feloniously seized by John F. Miller; was converted and seized as a slave—her natural liberty was debarred her—she was made to hold a place with negroes and those bound to servitude, and in every manner treated as a slave. For more than twenty years, she alleges, she suffered the hardships and privations imposed only on the African race, and, as she believes, to the knowledge in and Ireland, on the subject of Slavery.

Rev. Convers Francis, D. D. of Cambridge, was hosen Moderator.

Rev. Samuei May of Leicester, Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Lothrop, of Boston, presented certain esolutions for their adoption.

Pierpont, Clarke, and Thompson of Salem partook; and by the direct instrumentality of the said John when an adjournment was had to 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M. In the afternoon, the Moderator being unavoidably absent, Rev. Joseph Allen, of Northboro', was chosen Moderator, pro lempore.

The Secretary read to the meeting a copy of a letter on the subject of Slavery in the United States. that two of these children the eldest of whom is 13 The Secretary read to the meeting a copy of a letter on the subject of Slavery in the United States, and the position of the Unitarian denomication relative thereto, which he had addressed to the Rev. George Armstrong, of Bristol, England, dated Geneva, Oct. 9, 1844.

The debate of the morning was continued by Rev. Messrs. Brooks of Boston, Robbins of Boston, Ellis, Clarke, Parkman of Dover, N. H.. Stetson, May of Lexington, Morrison, Hodges and Nightingale.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the meeting.

1. Resolved. That it is expedient that an answer be prepared to the letter recently addressed to the Unitarian clergy of Great Britain upon the subject of Slavery. Adopted with but one dissenting vote.

2. Resolved. That a Committee of five persons be appointed to prepare such Reply. Adopted unanimously.

3. Resolved. The committee of five persons be appointed to prepare such Reply. Adopted unanimously.

Exceptions.

argument on them commenced yesterday morning, and will be continued this morning.

From the Liberty Standard. Honorable Frankness.

The New-York Tribune makes the following As to Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, we do no

see how either of them has claims on abolitionists, a such, for their support. No body asks support for Mr. Clay, on the pretence that he is an abolitionis or friendly to abolition.

It would certainly be creditable for all other whigs and whig papers to be equally ingenuous. That nothing to our cause is to be expected from either of those men, is here fully admitted, as it ought to be. Were any candidate to hold the position on the tariff which these hold on the subject of slavery, would any anti-tariff man vote for him? of be asked to do so? Surely not. But the Tribun is not correct in saying that "nobody asks support for Mr. Clay on the pretence that he is friendly to abolition." In anti-slavery sections of this and other States, whigs are looking up old rusty coloniza-tion speeches, and every expression of Mr. Clay's that can be found adverse to slavery, and endeavoring to make the people believe they contain his present views, according to which he will control his conduct if elected, notwithstanding his late repeated and most explicit declarations to the contra-ry. Is that honorable or honest? Will such double dealing be approved by the people?

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR. Rev. H. H. Garnett a colored preacher of the Presbyterian church of Troy, N. Y. has been unanimously elected a member of the 'Young Men's Association' of that city, one of the oldest and most effective literary societies in the country. Mr. G. was once a slave. Rev. Dr. Porter, of Farmington, Con., one of the

tures.

Voted, To appoint a Committee of three, as provided for in the previous vote, to be nominated by the Moderator.

Messer Lethers of Pestan States of Medford Hartford

A 'Texas Annexation' meeting was lately called at the village of Penn Yan, in N. Y., which turned out to have been got up by the Postmaster, in pursuance of an intimation from Washington that 'a little public opinion' was very desirable at this juncture of Texas excitement. The Tyler postmaster was on hand with resolutions cut and died, which ture of Texas excitement. The Tyler postmaster was on hand with resolutions cut and dried, which he read and advocated, when the question was taken —ayes 3, nays 'a legion.' The postmaster then decided that no one had a right to vote but those friendly to annexation, and accordingly declared the resolutions to be unanimously carried!

resolutions to be unanimously carried.

The British government have added considerably to the steam squadron on the coast of Africa, for the committee may think proper; and to take any other steps which, in their judgment, are needful.

Voted, That the Secretary communicate a brief abstract of the doings of this meeting to such papers and the proper.

LIFE OF BENJ. LUNDY .- We understand that a Texas--England--France.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1844.

The menace, ascribed to General Henderson, of proceeding to England to make terms with her for the submission of Texas in case our government of the submission of Texas in case of the submission of the

If Texas be so rash and infatuated as to offer proposals of transferring to England the right of eminent domain over her territories, England, the wisest of clock, as a young man named Geo. H. Parker, who was employed in nailing down the had of a box, which contained percussion caps, at the store of Messrs. John Perker & Co, No. 30 North Third street, an explosion eleves that such threats mean anything more than a feolish attempt, on the part of Texas, or rather speculators in Texas serip and lands, to coerce the favorable action of the Senate.

But if General Henderson, in his threatened trans-But if General Henderson, in his threatened trans-But if General Henderson, in his threatened transatlantic tour, find the English ministry coy to his seductive proposals, let him cross the straits at Dover, and make a demonstration upon the French King. To France, with some shadow of right, might be conceded claims upon the territory of Texas. Her subjects first discovered it; her flag first waved over it; nor did she ever relinquish her rights, unless they were compromised by the general cession of Louis-

The South African Commercial Advertiser, of 27th For, earliest of enterprising pioneers, La Salle, in the spring of 1684, left Rochelle for Louisiana. His purpose was the settlement of that country. Four vessels accompanied him, with two hundred and eighty persons—soldiers to acquire and defend terrifory, mechanics to improve, and young women to beautify them.

In November of the year, the adventurous party leave St. Domingo; in December, double Cape Antonio, and discover land on the continent. They pass through the Gulf Stream, with a western direction, and at some time of their course must have been.

through the Gulf Stream, with a western direction, and at some time of their course must have been, ignorantly, near the mouth of the Mississippi, their promised destination. They leave it, still moving West, till they reach the Bay of Matagorda.

At this port, La Salle landed, convinced, though late, of his error. He founded a site, and called it St. Louis, in honor of his great patron.

France then took possession of Texas after the most improved manner of the laws of nations. That is, she made proclamation to the birds and the beasts and all creeping things, that His Most Christian Maiesty the High and Puissant Prince Louis VIII.

A correspondent at Elliotsville, Cattaraugus co., says: 'Our little village is severely afficted with sickness—out of a population of 440, two hundred and nincteen are now and have been sick, and many deaths. My tehole family (nine in number) have been sick.'

Diogenes when he once saw an envious man look sad, observed—' No man can tell whether karm bath happened to this fellow, or good hath happened to his neighbor, for both equally vex him. Capital Punishment .- The U. S. Schate has receive

ed, and referred to the Committee on the judiciary, a resolution instructing that Committee to inquire into the expediency of substituting imprisonment for life for capital ponishment. The resolution originated with some citizens of New-York. A letter from Adrianople in the Aug-burgh Gazette states that a sudden thaw had caused a great inunda-

tion which had destroyed three thousand houses it that city, and carried away immense quantities of goods The loos was estimated at three millions of piasters. It is stated that in the event of the imprisonment of Mr. O'Connell, Whit-Monday, the 27th of May, wil

be fixed upon as a day of general prayer and humilia-tion throughout Ireland, and it is suggested that the liberals and catholics, throughout Christeadom, should be invited to participate in this object. Marshal Soult attained his 80th year on the 29th ult., having been born in 1764.

The tobacco stores in the London Docks are kept in one room, which covers nearly six acres.

The Archbishop of York is now the oldest me of the House of Lords, being 87 years of age.

Af-The Stamford (Eng.) Mercury has now reached its dge 149th volume, and hence was commenced in 1695.

JUST OPENED, BY ISAIAH C. RAY, At No. 17 Purchase Street,

NEXT BOOR SOUTH OF JOHN BAILEY, A large assortment of Ladies' and Gent's BOOTS AND SHOES

CONSISTING OF MEN'S calf fair stitched BOOTS: and kip pegged "cowhide calf and kip DOWNINGS : Boys' calf and cowhide BOOTS;

"SHOES and IROGANS;
Women's thick Gaiter BOOTS, "S SHOES

thin " "kid and morocco BUSKINS; sewed and peg'd leather " Misses' Children's " and leather BOOTS

Children's "
Besides a large assortment, too numerous to m
The above Goods are warranted the best market, made directly for this Store, and missuisfaction as to price and quality.

Please call and examine.

New Bedford, April 5.

To Abolitionists AND FRIENDS IN GENERAL JOHN P. COBURN

NFORMS his friends and englowers removed from No. 8 Brattie-street, to 51 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street, re he continues his same line of busi an addition, viz :

CLOTHING.

Cut and made in the neatest and most fas style. He has also taken considerable pains to selve A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give his tention to cutting only. He has selected as assent of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz. Brockets, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, as well VESTINGS of the Intest style, all of which he was the constitution of the constitution of the selected as a selected as the constitution of the constitution o WESTINGS of the intest style, all of which he will make up in the most fushionable style, and on ream. able terms, and will take GENTLEMENS OF. CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be used neither than the control of the co

and get the worth of your money.

If J. P. COBURN would furthermore inform the public, that he has made extensive arrangement, is prepared to execute any amount of Clothing above line.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY! THE NORTHAMPTON ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY have appen LEDUCATION AND INDUSTRY have appropriated a suitable tenement for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty boarding pupils. They will be members of a family, under the care of the Directs of Education, assisted by his wife and other Teed ers, and will be subject to the same treatment at regulations as pupils who are members of the Association indicates the idea of culture, towards the realization of which we efforts will be directed. Systematic, habital indicates they is deemed indispensable to education, shift try is deemed indispensable to education, shift try is deemed indispensable to education, shift they are the statement of the harmonious development of the should aim at the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual, moral and religious tendencia

physical, intellectual, moral and religious tendencia in active, practical life.

We shall consider \$100 a year as an equivalent for instruction and board, from which a suitable detection will be made when a pupil comes for saven years. The year will commence on the 1st of Mynext, and will have no fixed and entire vacula. Pupils will be received for a year at any time. D. MACK, Director of Education.

Broughton Meadows,
Northampton, April 14th 1844.

'GET OFF THE TRACK! A SONG for Emancipation. Sung by the Huth-insons—set to music for the piano fore. let published. For sale by BELA MASSI, April 19 No. 25 Contail.

Rare and New Books. THE Water-Cure; Life of Follen; Dr. Banning's Popular Lectures; Association in its connects with Education and Religion, two Lectures deline before the New-England Fourier Society, in Best Park Godwin's Popular View of the Dectries Charles Fourier; Fourier's Theory of Society, in lated for the London Phalanx from Abel Trasses. Book on Capital l'unishment, by Rev Charles Sou BELA MARSH For sale by April 19

A New Work on Morals.

BY RICHARD HILDRETH. THEORY OF MORALS: An Inquiry conce The Law of Moral Distinctions, and the Variable and Contradictions of Ethical Codes. By RICHAE HILDRETH. Just published and for sale by Boston, April 26, 1844.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LOND [ESTABLISHED IN 1837 ]

T. LAMIE MURRIE, Esq., Chairman of the Car of Directors in London.

The Hon. LEANDER STARR, Managing Din of the Branch at Halifax, (N. 8) THE subscriber is authorised to receive propal for Insurance on Lives with the above Scorey and on application at his office, No. 16 Merhant Exchange, full information can be obtained as till rates and principles of the Society, which comises all the advantages of a mutual office with the set

rity of a large capital stock.

Policies, when issued, to take effect from the bon which the proposal is made.

No insurance as a single life above the sum of his No insurance on a single life above the sum of thousand pounds sterling, unless in special cases. EDMUND A GRATTAN

16 Merchants Exchange, } Boston.

TEXAN REVOLUTION, AND THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Cersisii.

THIS pamphlet contains a brief account of the oil onization of Texas; an examination of the esse and character of the revolt therein, and a full reties of the diplomatic, military and speculating opening of government and individuals in the United Suns tending to annexation. tending to annexation.

DR. CH. FREDERICK GEIST, JOHN-STREET, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

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